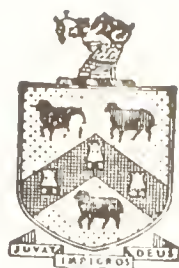


County Borough



of Huddersfield

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH

OF

HUDDERSFIELD

FOR THE YEAR 1961

R. G. DAVIES

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December, 1961

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Harry F. Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor A. L. Gardiner, J.P.

Alderman	J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor	M. C. Gee
Councillor	J. W. Braithwaite	"	A. H. Graham
"	E. Brook	"	D. Graham, C.B.E.
"	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	R. Hutton
"	A. W. Firth	"	N. Lander
"	C. H. Frost	"	J. Mernagh
"	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	"	H. Rattigan
		"	J. H. Scott

Co-opted Member: Doctor J. Sheard

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Harry F. Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman Harry F. Brook, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Alderman R. H. Browne, J.P.

Councillor	E. Brook	Councillor	M. C. Gee
"	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	R. Hutton
"	A. W. Firth	"	N. Lander
"	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.	"	J. Mernagh
"	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	"	J. H. Scott

Dr. D. K. Bruce

(Medical Superintendent of the Storthes Hall Hospital)

Mr. J. M. Beaumont

(Representing the Huddersfield Executive Council)

CLEANSING AND HAULAGE COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Harry F. Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman J. T. Gee

Deputy Chairman: Councillor J. Mernagh

Alderman	Norman Day	Councillor	L. Furness
"	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	"	A. H. Graham
Councillor	J. W. Braithwaite	"	T. W. Hutton
"	A. W. Firth	"	P. M. Jessop
"	C. H. Frost	"	S. Roberts
		"	E. M. Whitterton

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Harry F. Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor F. Lawton, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor T. P. Cliffe, T.D., L.L.B.

Alderman	J. A. Bray	Councillor	R. Hartley
"	M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh	"	J. Mernagh
"	C. Stephenson	"	N. Paxman
Councillor	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	M. S. Walsh
"	M. C. Gee	"	W. E. Whittaker

Died 24th February, 1962

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

R. G. DAVIES, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister at Law--

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

W. R. D.P.H. (Left 5/4/61)

D WELFARE

Welfare, School Health and Mill Hill

21.8.61)

12.10.61)

P.H. (Resigned 2.10.61)

Resigned 30.6.61)

ANTS

Regional Hospital Board)

O.M.S.

F.R.C.S.

L.R.C.P.

VISITORS

Nurse:

, S.C.M., H.V.

Senior Health

Miss Grace I. Canon, S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 3.7.61)

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Margaret Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Phyllis Roebuck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Nora Cannell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Edith O'Sullivan, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss Lilian Nattrass, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Cynthia Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Constance M. Sutton, S.R.N. (Acting)

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. Gladys M. Willshaw, S.R.N.

Temporary Clinic Nurses/School Nurses:

Fulltime 3

Part-time 3

Tramce Health Visitors.

Miss Dorianne Easter, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. Wendy Raspin, S.R.N. (Commenced 24.4.61)



*The Medical Officers of Health
Studdensfield*

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD

COMMITTEES—31st December, 1961

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Harry F. Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Alderman R. H. P.

Deputy Chairman: C.

Alderman	J. Armitage, J.P.
Councillor	J. W. Braithwaite
"	E. Brook
"	F. M. R. Dawson,
"	A. W. Firth
"	C. H. Frost
"	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.

Co-opted Member: Doctor J. Sh

HEALTH (MENTAL

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Chairman: Alderman

Deputy Chairman: C.

Councillor	E. Brook
"	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A.,
"	A. W. Firth
"	A. L. Gardiner, J.P.
"	J. H. Garnett, M.R.C.S.,

Dr. D. K. Bruce

(Medical Superintendent of the Storth

Mr. J. M. Beaumont

(Representing the Huddersfield Execu

CLEANSING AND HA

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (M

Chairman: Alde.

Deputy Chairman: C

Alderman	Norman Day	"	A. L. Furness
"	F. W. Fielding, M.C.	"	A. H. Graham
Councillor	J. W. Braithwaite	"	T. W. Hutton
"	A. W. Firth	"	P. M. Jessop
"	C. H. Frost	"	S. Roberts
		"	E. M. Whitterton

HOUSING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman Harry F. Brook, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor F. Lawton, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor T. P. Cliffe, T.D., LL.B.

Alderman	J. A. Bray	Councillor	R. Hartley
"	M. L. Middlebrook-Haigh	"	J. Mernagh
"	C. Stephenson	"	N. Paxman
Councillor	F. M. R. Dawson, M.A., J.P.	"	M. S. Walsh
"	M. C. Gee	"	W. E. Whittaker

Died 24th February, 1962

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

R. G. DAVIES, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister at Law--

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

D. P. Adams, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Left 5/4/61)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

M. Haynes, B.Sc., M.D.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

(Combined duties in Maternity and Child Welfare, School Health and Mill Hill Hospital).

M. M. Bodoano, M.B., CH.B.

M. A. Hill, M.B., CH.B. (Commenced 21.8.61)

R. Williams, M.B., B.S. (Commenced 2.10.61)

I. M. K. Ovenstone, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 2.10.61)

M. H. Moles, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Resigned 30.6.61)

CONSULTANTS

(By arrangement with Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

Ophthalmic Consultant:

W. M. C. Gilmour, M.B., CH.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

J. H. Annan, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

Aural Consultant:

W. M. S. Ironside, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.

Skin Specialist:

A. J. E. Barlow, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultant Chest Physician:

R. N. Walker, M.D., D.P.H.

HEALTH VISITORS

Superintendent Health Visitor/ School Nurse:

Miss Muriel E. Porritt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Senior Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Miss Grace I. Callon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Commenced 3.7.61)

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Margaret Harris, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Phyllis Roebuck, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Nora Cannell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Edith O'Sullivan, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss Lilian Natrass, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss Cynthia Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. Constance M. Sutton, S.R.N. (Acting)

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Mrs. Gladys M. Willshaw, S.R.N.

Temporary Clinic Nurses/School Nurses:

Fulltime 3

Part-time 3

Franchise Health Visitors:

Miss Dorianne Easter, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. Wendy Raspin, S.R.N. (Commenced 24.4.61)

DENTAL SERVICE (Jointly with School Dental Service)

Senior School Dentist:

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Dentist:

Thomas H. Madden (Registered Dentist)

Part-time Dentist:

Herbert Britton, L.D.S.

Clerk/Dental Attendants: 2

DAY NURSERIES

Matrons—Leeds Road:

Mrs. I. M. Budd, S.R.N.

Milnsbridge:

Mrs. Margaret Dawson, R.F.N.

Southgate:

Mrs. Alice Gaiger, R.F.N.

Other Staff:

Deputy Matrons 3

Nursery Nurses 11

Student Nurses 17

Wardens 3

Domestic Staff 9

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

Superintendent:

Miss Alicia Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss Irene Heyworth, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Midwives:

Mrs. Violet Poppleton, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. Shirley Rowley, S.R.N., S.C.M.

HOME NURSING

Superintendent:

Miss Alice S. Moore, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

Assistant Superintendent:

Miss Gladys Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

REMOVAL OFFICER

John H. Lee

LABORATORY

Bacteriologists:

M. A. Hill, M.B., Ch.B. (Commenced 1.11.61)

R. Williams, M.B., B.S. (Commenced 1.11.61)

I. M. K. Ovenstone, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.10.61)

M. H. Moles, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Resigned 30.6.61)

Laboratory Technician:

M. J. Lewis, A.M.L.T. (Commenced 11.9.61)

Mrs. R. C. Hemming, B.Sc. (Resigned 5.8.61)

PUBLIC ANALYST

H. T. Lea & Mallinder, Analytical & Consulting Chemists

Analyst:

Raymond Mallinder, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Deputy Analyst:

John C. Harral, F.R.I.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector
Dennis Drake adet

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
Frank Ellam bde

Senior Housing Inspector:
Eric Drake (Resigned 12.7.61) bde
Gwyn B. Owens (from 13.7.61) bd

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:
John S. Iredale cd
Cecil Rhodes, D.P.A. bd
John L. Moxon bdef
Charles H. Wright bd
Eric Wood cd
Peter Midgley cde
Bryan D. Cowgill cde
Peter Walker c
Trevor Holt c

Temporary
Sidney Swift bd

Pupil Public Health Inspectors: 5

Disinfestation Officer:
George Tong

- a Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
- b Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board
- c Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board
- d Certificate of Meat and Other Foods
- e Smoke Inspectors' Diploma
- f Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute

MENTAL HEALTH

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:
C. Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Commenced 1.11.61)

Mental Welfare Officers:
Frank Wood
Mrs. Ada L. Carter
Peter Morris

Deputy Mental Welfare Officer:
John H. Lee

Occupation Centre Teacher
Robert T. Ruston

Nurse in Charge of Day Centre:
Mrs. Ruby E. Copll, S.R.N.

Assistant Teachers: 5

CHIROPODY

Chiropodist: R. M. Naylor, M.Ch.S. (Commenced 1.5.61)

HOME HELP

Organiser Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N.

Home Helps 150 part-time

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Officer:	Geoffrey Lunn
Deputy Ambulance Officer:	Llewellyn Whiteley
Shift Leaders:	4
Driver/Attendants:	29
Maintenance Staff:	3
Clerk/Telephonists:	4 (f)

CLERICAL

Senior Clerical Officers:	Bernard Pilkington Miss Alice Berry Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S. John L. Ellis
Other Clerical Staff:	
Clerks	18
Shorthand Typists	4

SUMMARY

	Full Time	Part Time
Medical Staff	6	6
Dental Staff	4	1
combined with School Dental Service		
Nursing Staff including Nurseries	67	17
District Midwifery Staff	7	2
Chiropody Staff	1	—
Inspectorial Staff	20	—
Mental Health Staff	11	1
Clerical Staff	26	—
Ambulance Staff	42	—
Rodent Operatives	2	—
Drain Flushers	2	—
Public Conveniences	7	1
Home Helps	—	150
Domestics	2	19
Others	2	2

The changes in the staff of the Health Department have been at a minimum during the year 1961, and apart from the Dental Service the staffing position has improved.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HUDDERSFIELD.

October, 1962.

Telephone No. Huddersfield 3644.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

There have been several changes during the year in the staff of the Department. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer left to take up a similar appointment elsewhere, and the position had not been filled by the end of the year. Two of the Assistant Medical Officers left during the year; two others were appointed to take their place. An additional Senior Health Visitor was appointed during the year, and two Trainee Health Visitors were appointed. The Senior Housing Inspector retired at the age of 65 years, and an Inspector already on the staff was promoted to the position. With the exception of the Dental Service, the overall staffing position has improved.

The Marriage Rate per 1,000 is the highest it has been for some years past.

The number of live births, and also the Rate per 1,000, is also higher than it has been for some time - the numbers are, in fact, the highest since 1947.

The Infant Mortality Rate shows a slight increase over the previous year, as does the Neo-natal Mortality Rate (that is, deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births). The Perinatal Mortality Rate has, however, decreased.

The Death Rate also shows some increase over the previous two years. The main causes of death are the same as in 1960, Coronary Artery Disease heading the list. The figures for Cancer in the Lung, whilst still high, show a very slight decrease on the figures for 1959 and 1960. Bronchitis as a cause of death again ranked high and was, unfortunately, higher than in 1960, a fact, perhaps, to be borne in mind when we consider Air Pollution. The number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis has risen - there were a total of 17 deaths, but the bulk of these were in men over the age of 45 years - a very different picture from the pattern of Tuberculosis before the War. The statistics show that men are much more liable to die from Coronary Heart Disease, Cancer of the Lung, Tuberculosis and Bronchitis than are women. On the otherhand, many more women die from Heart Diseases and from Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.

The Meteorological Report makes interesting reading. Mr. Bower informs us that 1959 was the warmest year in eighty, whilst 1960 was the wettest in the century. The weather during 1961 was

more normal, but it was still not a good year, with considerable amounts of fog in December, and the coldest Christmas for seventy-one years.

The number of home confinements continues to rise. The number of booked cases was 460, and the cases actually attended 426. This is an increase of one-third since 1958. The establishment of the Midwifery Service remained at 1 Superintendent and 2 Midwives from 1948 until the last year or so, when it was increased, but it still stands at the equivalent of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ full-time midwives. In spite of this increase the Domiciliary Midwifery Service is now showing signs of strain. In addition to undertaking ordinary duties, the midwives have to give tuition to the pupil midwives forming part of the Authority's Part II Training School. We succeeded in training during the year 8 pupils - 7 of these being successful at their first attempt, and the other 1 was successful at the second attempt.

Although "Trilene" inhalers were introduced into this Authority two or three years ago, the number of patients receiving "Trilene" is comparatively small. A further aspect of midwifery affecting the Department was that during the year we were asked to furnish reports on the home conditions of 207 patients to assist the Hospital in considering whether they should be admitted for Hospital delivery because of home conditions. In 152 cases patients did not stay in the Hospital for the usual period of ten days, so that the midwives were called in to attend them at home.

It has been the Committee's policy to experiment with the opening of a certain number of Branch Clinics, and another Clinic was opened at Southfield, Almondbury in 1961, in premises which had previously been a house, and which were adapted to serve as a Clinic. The Clinic was an immediate success, and by the end of the year there had been a total of 1,064 attendances. This Clinic is also used by a doctor as a Surgery, and for this the Corporation is reimbursed. It was decided to open an Infant Welfare Clinic at the Greenhead premises at 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield in November. The other two district Clinics have continued to flourish during the year, with attendances of just over 2,000 and approximately 3,000 respectively.

The Phenylketonuria test is now routine for all babies in the town between the ages of four to six weeks. There is a considerable amount of work involved in this. The effects of Phenylketonuria are such that it is felt the work is warranted. Fortunately during the year no positive results were found.

During the year work was commenced on testing for deafness in children under five years. It has been the policy to train Health Visitors in this work, and it was decided, as a beginning, to test all children "at risk" - that is, those who had suffered from certain illnesses - and also all cases of suspected deafness throughout the Borough. In addition there was routine testing of all the children in the Birkby area at the age of one year. Cases suspected to be suffering from deafness are referred to the Authority's Speech Therapist for

audiometric testing, and confirmed cases are then referred to the Hospital. I would like to thank the Education Department for the excellent co-operation we have had in this matter. Although it is not strictly a matter for the Health Committee, they might be interested to know that this test has been carried a stage further, as all children now in the Infants' School are tested as a routine for deafness.

There were no maternal deaths during 1961, and the number of still births showed a marked decrease from the 1960 figure.

Unfortunately the Infant Mortality Rate has risen. A considerable number of deaths of young babies occurred in the first week of life, and here a great majority died from prematurity - possibly the decrease in still births, but increase in deaths from prematurity, are 'tied up'. It is interesting to note that the greatest number of deaths occurring in the first week of life was amongst those whose mothers were in the age group 30 to 40 years.

The Senior Dental Officer is most pessimistic over the Dental Services available to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service. The Authority's Dental Services which, of course, are in the main the School Dental Services, are sadly understaffed, and although the Authority has made valiant efforts to obtain extra staff this has been without success. The Senior Dental Officer stresses the need for measures that will arrest dental decay, and points out how great is the necessity for Dental Health Education, particularly with the expectant and nursing mother.

The position as regards Health Visiting has improved somewhat, and this has enabled the Department to add some further duties. Some of the Health Visitors, in addition to general duties, do specialised work with diabetic patients, social work connected with Venereal Diseases, Health Education, liaison with the Geriatric Department of the Hospital, as well as that of testing the hearing of young children, which has already been mentioned.

The film for expectant mothers and fathers has continued to be much appreciated, but the modern mother tends to criticise the old fashioned dress in the film. It is hoped that a more up to date film may be obtained soon.

In the Autumn, a two-day Course on Sex Education was held for members of the Health Visiting Staff, the Central Council for Health Education providing a varied programme, and, in addition, staff came from certain of the neighbouring Authorities.

There has been no great change in the work of the District Nursing Services, as will be seen from the body of the Report. Liaison between the District Nursing Services, the Ambulance, Home Help Laundry and Night Sitter-up Service, has been of great help to the patients.

Routine immunisation continued throughout the year. 1961 was the first time that a fourth injection against Poliomyelitis was given

to the school children, and it was on this fourth injection that the Department's effort was mainly expended, until July, when the supplies of Poliomyelitis Vaccine became scarce. As a result, there was some curtailment of vaccination. At the end of the year over 42,000 persons had received 2 or more injections since the beginning of Poliomyelitis Vaccination. During 1961 the number who received two injections was 6,265 - a little over half of these were done at the Clinic. The number of persons receiving third injections in 1961 was just under 5,000 - just over 2,000 of these were carried out either at the Clinic or in Schools.

The number of children under five years of age vaccinated during the year was 674, which figure compares favourably with other towns.

During the year the Committee sent a mother and three children, for the first time, to a Rehabilitation Home. The costs were high, but, as far as one can see at the end of the year, they helped the mother considerably towards re-establishing herself as a useful member of society. The Joint Co-ordinating Committee for Neglected Children met at regular intervals during the year, and the case mentioned above is one that they referred to the Health Committee for action.

During March 1961 the Health Committee organised a Home Safety Week for Huddersfield. During this time lectures, displays and films were presented, and leaflets were distributed to the public. Some shops in the town centre co-operated by arranging displays of their products, with the accent on safe usage and accident prevention.

The Ambulance Service continued on much the same lines as the previous year. The total number of cases has only slightly increased, and this was due to the fact that the Special Day Centre at Brook House had been open for a full twelve months. It will be noted that there is extra mileage due to the large number of patients attending specialised Hospitals outside the Borough, and this trend is likely to increase in the future. The year saw the opening of the long awaited new Ambulance Station by the Chairman of the Cleansing and Haulage Committee - Alderman J. T. Gee - on the 24th November, 1961. Huddersfield has now the most up to date Ambulance Station in the country, and a Station of which the Authority can be proud. After the Opening Day the public were invited to look around, and well over 1,000 people took advantage of the opportunity. All of them felt that this was a purpose for which money spent on Rates was well spent. After the opening of the Station requests were received from numerous Bodies for an opportunity to go around and inspect the Station. Several parties had been shown round by the end of the year.

The Home Help Service continues to extend. There is an even greater tendency amongst old people to wish to live in their own homes, rather than to go and live with relatives, or even enter Homes for Old People. This results in an even greater demand for the help of the Home Help Service. Requests are received from many sources -

hospitals, general practitioners, home nurses, health visitors, the Welfare Department, and the National Assistance Board. The calls on the laundry service for incontinent persons have risen sharply, and this service is much appreciated by all concerned. The night and evening services have continued to work smoothly - the number of people availing themselves of them has risen by approximately one-third on the previous year. The night service has been used, principally, for relieving relatives who have been sitting up with an ill patient. The evening service has been used mainly to assist elderly people who are temporarily bedfast and need attention during the evening. It has also helped to keep the family together where a young woman is in hospital and the father on shift duties - the Home Help has been able to put the young children to bed and so avoid the necessity for the children to be taken into care.

1961 was essentially the first full year under the new Mental Health Act. No new projects have been brought to fruition, but the 3 main projects under consideration have each made a step forward. These have been the setting up of a Hostel for female mentally ill patients at Fieldhead, and the setting up of Occupation Centres for mentally sub-normal adults at Fieldhead and Brackenhall Day Nursery. There has been an increase in the number of patients admitted to hospital under Compulsory Order over the number during the previous year, but the re-admission rate has shown a corresponding decrease. The number of staff has remained the same, but it has been found possible to increase the number of visits for the purpose of obtaining psychiatric reports, and for visits of a supporting nature to patients and relatives. The number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients awaiting admission to hospital is slightly higher than during 1960, but the number of urgent cases has diminished since the opening of the Day Centre at Brook House, which caters in particular for the younger members of this type of case. The effort of sending a Christmas Card to every patient in a special hospital has been more than rewarded by the gratitude with which such cards have been received.

The Clinic for Alcoholics continued to function throughout the year, and showed a steady turnover in patients.

The work at the new Nursery to replace Southgate Nursery was commenced in December 1961. The little Southgate Day Nursery - probably the most popular Nursery - has been slowly encroached upon, and it is hoped that the new building will be completed by the end of 1962. The new Nursery, of permanent materials, on a site in the centre of the town, should again show that Huddersfield can provide a model for the rest of the country.

The number of cremations continued to rise - approximately 63% of Huddersfield residents are now cremated after death.

The Public Health Laboratory continued to function successfully during the year, with an increase of approximately 6% on the total specimens. During the last two months of 1961, because of an out-

break of Dysentery, the number of faecal specimens showed a tremendous increase.

The Chiropody Service continues to increase, and has now settled down more to the type of patient for which it was envisaged - that is, foot defects amongst the elderly. The number of these cases seen both at the Clinic and at home is steadily increasing.

The Department has been particularly concerned during the year with the question of Noise Nuisance. The Noise Abatement Act of 1960 has drawn the public's attention to the fact that noise can be detrimental to reasonable enjoyment of living. As a result, the Department has had several complaints. In all cases it has been possible to alleviate these by informal action between the Department and certain of the firms concerned.

During the year considerable progress was made on inspections for new Smoke Control Areas. Work was commenced on inspections for the Sixth Smoke Control Area during the year. Considerable work is involved, and its effect will not be seen for two or three years, but it is hoped by 1965 there will be a noticeable improvement in Atmospheric Pollution.

The Department has continued to take observations to see that there are no breaches of the Clean Air Act in respect of industrial premises.

The Slum Clearance Programme continued through the year, although, because of a change over in staff, at a slightly somewhat reduced rate. Details are given in the body of the Report.

The routine work of the Department continued throughout the year. Details are given in the Report itself. This work, although in many ways taken for granted, occupies a considerable amount of time, and is in many ways the bulwark on which Public Health is maintained.

One feature of the Department's work which has given the Committee considerable anxiety during the year has been the misuse of the Public Conveniences. Certain of the Conveniences, particularly those in the centre of the town, have been misused in many ways. The artistic and literary efforts of a small number of certain of the town's inhabitants have caused inconvenience to many others, and have been the subject of several complaints from visitors to the town. In addition, the thoughtlessness and bad habits of a few has spoiled what could otherwise be reasonable amenities in the town's Conveniences. The Committee endeavours to see that new Conveniences are erected every year, but it is very discouraging to find that such new amenities are so often abused.

The problem of the new Health Department, which has been before the Committee for some forty odd years, is at last solved, and plans and work are now going forward. There is every prospect that by 1964 the Health Department will have accommodation amongst the best in the country.

I would again like to thank other Chief Officers of the Corporation for their assistance during the year, and also to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, as well as the Chairmen and members of other Committees, and Sub-Committees, for the help and interest they have shown in the Department during 1961.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. G. Davies

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1961

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N. Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough:	14,147 acres.
Population:	1931 Census—113,475. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1961—129,910.
Density of Population:	9.18 persons per acre
Marriages:	1,005
Marriage rate per 1,000 population:	7.73
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1931 —31,650
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	1st April 1961—41,604
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers:	1931 Census —32,109
Rateable Value of the County Borough 1st April 1961	£1,762,388
Estimated product of a 1d. rate: (1961/1962).	£7,280
Live Births	
Number	2,255
Rate per 1000 population	17.41
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	8.16
Stillbirths	
Number	45
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	19.57
Total Live and Still Births,	2,300
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	60
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths	27
per 1,000 total live births	
Legitimate infant deaths	
per 1,000 legitimate live births	28
Illegitimate infant deaths	
per 1,000 illegitimate live births	16.30
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks	
per 1,000 total live births)	19.07
Early Neo natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week	
per 1,000 total live births)	15.08
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined	
per 1,000 total live and still births)	35.22
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil
Death rate —all causes	14.23

VITAL STATISTICS OF HUDDERSFIELD DURING THE YEARS 1913 - 1961 (inclusive)

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	NET BIRTHS				NET DEATHS			
		At all ages		Under one year of age		At all ages		Under one year of age	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 net births
1913	110,882	2196	19.50	1684	14.77	227	10.3	227	10.3
1914	112,265	2030	18.08	1619	14.49	227	11.2	227	11.2
1915	112,265	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	10.9	212	10.9
1916	115,300	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	10.3	198	10.3
1917	107,300	1650	15.29	1431	13.29	132	8.0	132	8.0
1918	105,818	1575	13.35	1762	16.65	158	10.0	158	10.0
1919	105,346	1519	12.66	1692	15.81	144	9.5	144	9.5
1920	112,301	2102	18.02	1497	13.37	169	8.0	169	8.0
1921	116,776	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	178	8.7	178	8.7
1922	111,900	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	7.4	137	7.4
1923	111,900	1752	15.75	1404	12.62	126	7.2	126	7.2
1924	111,800	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	9.7	159	9.7
1925	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	6.9	112	6.9
1926	111,900	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	5.8	90	5.8
1927	112,100	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	7.4	117	7.4
1928	113,000	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	6.6	102	6.6
1929	113,100	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	114	7.9	114	7.9
1930	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	5.6	85	5.6
1931	114,300	1398	12.27	1570	13.78	86	6.2	86	6.2
1932	114,000	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	5.2	70	5.2
1933	111,000	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	4.9	64	4.9
1934	114,500	1435	12.58	1539	13.49	84	5.9	84	5.9
1935	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	4.5	63	4.5
1936	115,300	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	6.3	91	6.3
1937	123,030	1513	12.78	1724	14.28	94	6.1	94	6.1
1938	121,173	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	6.6	117	6.6
1939	126,240	1693	12.73	1769	14.06	115	7.2	115	7.2
1940	126,600	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	7.4	115	7.4
1941	123,000	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	8.0	130	8.0
1942	122,500	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	8.6	148	8.6
1943	120,000	1905	16.24	1751	14.93	98	5.1	98	5.1
1944	117,700	2196	19.00	1650	13.27	95	4.3	95	4.3
1945	115,980	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	5.3	97	5.3
1946	115,560	1835	16.74	1777	14.67	113	5.0	113	5.0
1947	121,580	2271	18.74	1812	14.67	137	5.4	137	5.4
1948	123,960	2555	20.68	1712	13.23	72	3.3	72	3.3
1949	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	3.3	72	3.3
1950	128,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	3.4	67	3.4
1951	129,600	1942	15.04	1772	13.72	51	2.6	51	2.6
1952	128,000	1928	15.11	1925	15.09	46	2.4	46	2.4
1953	127,400	1861	14.66	1690	13.31	45	2.4	45	2.4
1954	127,200	1759	13.85	1592	12.54	50	2.9	50	2.9
1955	127,600	1783	14.04	1597	12.58	46	2.6	46	2.6
1956	127,600	1827	14.30	1808	14.24	41	2.4	41	2.4
1957	127,600	1867	14.63	1786	13.99	38	2.0	38	2.0
1958	127,600	1930	15.12	1726	13.53	39	2.0	39	2.0
1959	128,100	2019	15.76	1824	14.23	37	1.8	37	1.8
1960	128,500	2121	16.51	1636	12.73	49	2.3	49	2.3
1961	129,130	2204	17.07	1710	13.24	58	2.6	58	2.6
	129,910	2255	17.41	1816	14.23	60	2.7	60	2.7

THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

1939 Birth rate 12.73

1939 Death rate 14.06

1939 Net births 1769

1939 Net deaths 115

1939 Net births 1769

1939 Net deaths 115

1939 Net births 1769

1939 Net deaths 115

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures)

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES		Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and upwards	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	7	—
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
3. Syphilitic disease ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	12	7
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3	23	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	47	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	16
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	23	38	38
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	72	63	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	2	2
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	6	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
16. Diabetes ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	105	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	19	82	121
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	203	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	27	115	105
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	11	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	9	30
20. Other heart diseases ...	97	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	78	134
21. Other circulatory diseases ...	29	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	21	38
22. Influenza ...	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	13	13
23. Pneumonia ...	41	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	17	22
24. Bronchitis ...	81	48	9	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	28	10	51	37
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	11	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	10	10	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	62	83	15	16	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	34	54
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	15	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
34. All other accidents ...	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	9	19
35. Suicide ...	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	3
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	912	904	34	27	6	7	5	—	48	25	275	165	544	680

The Table headed "Causes of, and Ages at, Death" gives details of the principal causes of death at all ages.

There is an increase of 106 in the total deaths registered, compared with the figure for 1960.

The diseases showing the highest number of deaths at all ages during the year were exactly the same as in 1958, 1959, and 1960, and the order was also exactly the same as in 1960, namely,

- (i) Coronary disease
- (ii) Vascular lesion of the nervous system
- (iii) Other heart diseases, and
- (iv) Various types of neoplasm

Amongst the defined neoplasms, Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus had again the highest figures - 47 in men, and 7 in women. Fortunately, these figures show a slight decrease on the figures for 1959 and 1960.

Bronchitis again ranked high, and was, unfortunately, higher than in 1960.

The number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis has risen, and the figures shown do not include patients who, although notified cases of Tuberculosis, were certified to have died from some other cause.

As in previous years, the main effects of deaths from coronary disease fell on men, there being 203 male deaths, compared with 132 female deaths.

Area Comparability Factors

The Area Comparability Factors for this County Borough, as notified by the Registrar General, are 1.05 for Births and 1.00 for Deaths.

Male and Female Deaths

There were 912 deaths of males, and 904 deaths of females, being an increase of 65 males and 41 females. During 1961 'the pendulum swung' in the other direction, for the deaths of males were higher than the deaths of females.

The diseases with heavier mortality in males were:—

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	
Measles	1	
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	11
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	47	7
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	72	63
Coronary disease, angina	203	132
Pneumonia	41	34
Bronchitis	81	48
Other diseases of respiratory system	17	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	4
Motor vehicle accidents	15	7

The diseases with heavier mortality in females were:						M	F.
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	....			..	6	7
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system				..	..	105	140
Hypertension with heart disease	..		..	..	..	11	34
Other heart diseases	..	..	..	..	..	97	151
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	29	40
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..		..	..	..	62	83
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	16	26
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	12	14

Cancer

The number of deaths from Cancer, including leukaemia and aleukaemia, was 269, compared with 305 for 1960.

The following Table shows the various sites of cancer given as the main cause of death on death certificates during 1960:—

	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm — STOMACH	17	11
„ „ LUNG, BRONCHUS	47	7
„ „ BREAST	1	29
„ „ UTERUS	—	9
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	72	63
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	6	7

Heart Disease

There were 697 deaths from heart disease - an increase of 96 over the figure for 1960.

Vascular lesions of nervous system

There were 245 deaths - a decrease of 8 on the previous year's figure.

Pneumonia, bronchitis and other non-tuberculous respiratory diseases

Deaths from these causes numbered 263, being over 100 more than in the previous year.

Deaths Due to Accidents (FROM FIGURES COMPILED LOCALLY)

	Males	Females
Deaths due to accidents in the home	2	12
Deaths in Road and Street accidents	11	8
Deaths from accidents at Work	4	—
Deaths from Misadventure	8	12
(i) Inhalation of Carbon Monoxide	4	8
(ii) Taking of Barbiturate Poisons	—	1
(iii) Injuries - not ascertained how sustained	2	1
(iv) Alcoholic poisoning	1	—
(v) Burns	—	1
(vi) Epileptic fit	—	1
(vii) Drowning	1	—
Deaths by Suicide	12	13

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE)—1961

Causes of death	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	1st w'k	2nd w'k	3rd w'k	4th w'k	Under 1 m'th	1/2 mos.	2/3 mos.	3/4 mos.	4/5 mos.	5/6 mos.	6/7 mos.	7/8 mos.	8/9 mos.	9/10 mos.	10/11 mos.	11/12 mos.	Total	
																								1961	1960
Asphyxia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	13
Spina Bifida	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Atelectasis	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Prematurity	10	7	1	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	25
Meningo-encephalocoele	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rhesus Incompatibility	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple Congenital Deformity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Anencephaly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Congenital Cardiac Abnormality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Acute Respiratory and Cardiac Failure	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cerebral Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation of Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation of Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malformation of Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Inhibition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Toxaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Virus Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	16	10	5	3	1	1	—	36	3	2	2	43	5	—	3	2	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	60	58

INFANT MORTALITY (NETT DEATHS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE BOROUGH) - 1961

WARD	1st day	2nd day	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	under one month	1/2 mos.	2/3 mos.	3/4 mos.	4/5 mos.	5/6 mos.	6/7 mos.	7/8 mos.	8/9 mos.	9/10 mos.	10/11 mos.	11/12 mos.	Total			
																								1961	1960		
HUDDERSFIELD West																											
NEWSOME	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
BIRKBY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
CROSLAND	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
LINDLEY	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
LOCKWOOD	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
LONGWOOD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
MARSH	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
MILNSBRIDGE	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9
PADDOCK	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
HUDDERSFIELD East																											
ALMONDBURY	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
DALTON	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
DEIGHTON	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12
FARTOWN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
NORTH CENTRAL	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
SOUTH CENTRAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
TOTAL	16	10	5	3	1	1	—	36	3	2	2	43	5	—	3	2	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	60	58

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1961

More normal weather in 1961

Conditions in recent years have tended to become extreme; 1959 was the warmest year in eighty, while 1960 was the wettest in a century. It is not to be expected that such extremes have come to stay, but mild and wet weather has certainly been particularly prominent in the last fifty years.

For a long time the period from 1881 to 1915 has been taken as the yard-stick for rainfall, but when we consider the following thirty-five years, 1916 to 1950, we get a new normal which is between 12 and 13 per cent higher than the old one.

Such a change of normal would be quite unacceptable, and it would be wrong to base a new rainfall yard-stick on a period which we now know to have been particularly wet.

RAINFALL

	Hundred years		
1961	Ins.	normal	Deviation
Jan.	6.19	3.55	+2.64
Feb.	2.90	2.88	+0.02
Mar.	0.90	2.65	-1.75
Apl.	3.52	2.25	+1.27
May	2.06	2.45	-0.39
June	2.34	2.39	-0.05
July	4.70	3.01	+1.69
Aug.	3.69	3.25	+0.44
Sept.	2.57	2.74	-0.17
Oct.	4.22	3.78	+0.44
Nov.	2.82	3.45	-0.63
Dec.	3.94	3.60	+0.34
Year	39.85	36.00	+3.85

Examination of the migration of birds and insects over two hundred years and more highlights the warm or wet periods, and shows that a fifty-year weather change is by no means permanent.

There is no reason to expect "old fashioned" weather to be always out of mode, and our normals should therefore cover balanced proportions of "old" and "new".

The century ended on December 31st, 1960, fills the bill excellently, and, as local records are available, for this period we have worked "hundred year" normals of rainfall and temperature for our new yard-stick. The changes are small enough to be generally disregarded.

PRESSURE

1961	Ins.	Normal	Deviation
Jan.	29.85	29.95	— .10
Feb.	30.01	29.92	+ .09
Mar.	30.23	28.89	+ .34
Apl.	29.78	29.91	— .13
May	30.05	29.98	+ .07
June	30.03	30.11	— .08
July	29.98	29.97	+ .01
Aug.	29.99	29.92	+ .07
Sept.	29.91	30.02	— .11
Oct.	29.75	29.91	— .16
Nov.	29.92	29.90	+ .02
Dec.	29.87	29.84	+ .03
Year	29.95	29.93	+ .02

Apart from a very wet January, the year 1961 has shown a marked tendency to more moderate rainfall figures. The wetness of July is roughly balanced by the dry weather of March (which was accompanied by a very high barometer).

Most of the remaining monthly deviations are small, and the total rainfall at 39.85in. is 3.85in. above the new normal. The previous year was 11.21in. above the new normal or 12.31in. above the old normal.

The wettest days occurred mainly towards the end of the year, and rainfalls of 1.27in. in twenty-four hours on October 16th, and 1.21 on November 29th, are notable. Snow fell on nineteen days, and lay on the ground on thirteen mornings (against normals of 30 and 26). There was no heavy snow until the fall of six inches around December 30th. Hail was recorded on seven days and thunder on fifteen (against a normal of 19).

TEMPERATURE

Hundred years			
1961	Deg. (F)	normal	Deviation
Jan.	36.1	37.4	— 1.3
Feb.	42.0	37.8	+ 4.2
Mar.	46.7	40.4	+ 6.3
Apl.	47.8	44.8	+ 3.0
May	49.7	49.8	— 0.1
June	57.0	55.9	+ 1.1
July	57.2	58.7	— 1.5
Aug.	58.0	59.1	— 1.1
Sept.	58.0	54.8	+ 3.2
Oct.	50.3	47.9	+ 2.4
Nov.	41.9	42.1	— 0.2
Dec.	34.5	38.3	— 3.8
Year	48.3	47.3	+ 1.0

Air temperature varied from a maximum of 83 deg. on August 29th, supported by 82 on June 30th, to a minimum of 18 (14 deg. of air frost) on the night of December 24-25th, supported by 19 on the following night.

The warmest night was that of June 30th/July 1st, when the mercury never fell below 61, and the coldest days were December 24th and 31st, when the maximum temperature was only 29. It was the coldest Christmas for seventy-one years.

The spring was remarkably mild: March temperatures were well above the April average. July and August were disappointing for holiday months, although August sunshine was good.

September was sunny and warm, and helped greatly to pull up lagging sunshine figures close to the normal. December gave much fog, succeeded by severe frost over the Christmas season, and a moderately heavy fall of snow to close the year.

SUNSHINE

1961	Hours	Normal	Deviation
Jan.	33.4	41	—8
Feb.	48.0	50	—2
Mar.	111.8	97	+15
Apl.	72.6	125	—52
May	146.2	157	—11
June	167.2	182	—15
July	136.5	162	—25
Aug.	181.5	149	+33
Sept	121.3	114	+7
Oct.	126.3	86	+40
Nov.	57.4	51	+6
Dec.	39.8	33	+7
Year	1242.0	1247	—5

Excepting in March, sunshine in the first seven months was below normal, but the deficiency was remedied in the last five. The sunniest day was June 29th, with 15.2 hours.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

We are indebted to the Manager of the Huddersfield Employment Exchange for the following figures showing the state of employment in the area (which includes Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Kirkburton and Meltham) for 1961.

			MEN		WOMEN			TOTAL	
			Wholly Un- employed	Non- claim- ants	Tempor- arily Suspend- ed	Wholly Un- employed	Non- claim- ants		Tempor- arily Suspend- ed
January	..		264	126	86	44	91	21	632
February	..		296	65	45	48	83	13	550
March	..	..	373	39	54	63	100	28	657
April	..	..	317	43	19	50	126	16	571
May	..	..	373	39	54	63	100	28	657
June	..	..	287	43	30	54	95	37	546
July	..	..	268	45	58	45	89	43	548
August	..	..	383	46	3	49	67	—	548
September	..		381	87	76	56	112	52	764
October	..	..	529	45	41	301	116	99	1,131
November	..		480	54	95	89	96	132	946
December	..		528	25	124	93	111	132	1,013

CARE OF MOTHERS & YOUNG CHILDREN

ANTE-NATAL CARE

Ante-natal Clinic

This Clinic and Relaxation Classes are held at Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

The following figures give details relating to attendances made at this Clinic.

No. of sessions held by Medical Officers	48
No. of women who attended during the year	635
No. of new cases	471
Total No. of Attendances during the year	3247

Maternity Beds

The number of hospital maternity beds provided in Huddersfield is:--

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	15
Princess Royal Maternity Home	57
St. Luke's Hospital	33
Total	105

HOME CONFINEMENTS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was asked to furnish reports on the home conditions of 207 patients before their application for admission to hospital was considered.

In addition, where it was not found possible for the patient to remain in hospital for a period of 10 days after confinement, the District Midwives were asked to attend. During the year they were asked to attend in 152 cases.

MATERNITY OUTFITS

A supply of these outfits is kept at the Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

Owing to the comparatively short distance to be covered between any home in the Borough and the local hospitals, facilities for dealing with premature infants in the home have never been developed. When a premature infant is born in the district the practise in operation is to remove the child immediately to hospital.

The following figures give details of the premature live and still births notified as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:--

Number of premature live births notified

(a) In hospital	146
(b) At home	20
(c) In private nursing homes	-
Total	166

Number of premature stillbirths notified

(a) In hospital	18
(b) At home	3
(c) In private nursing homes	-
Total	21

The number of premature live births notified showed a decrease of 1 on the previous year, and the premature stillbirths a decrease of 2

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS					
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
	(2) Total	(3) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(4) Survived 28 days	(5) Total	(6) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(7) Survived 28 days	(8) Total	(9) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(10) Survived 28 days	(11) Total	(12) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(13) Survived 28 days	(14) Total	(15) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(16) Survived 28 days	(17) Born in hospital	(18) Born at home	(19) Born in nursing home
(1)																		
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1500 gms. or less)	18	8	7	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4lb. 6 oz. (1500-2000 gms.)	26	3	21	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2000-2250 gms.)	36	1	35	5	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5lb. 8 oz. (2250-2500 gms.)	66	-	64	6	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	146	12	127	13	1	11	7	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	-

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

During the year the cases of 5 unmarried expectant mothers were referred to the Medical Officer of Health asking for financial assistance for their maintenance in Voluntary Homes.

The social aspects were carefully considered, and as it was felt that 2 of the girls would be better away from Huddersfield during the latter part of their pregnancy, the Health Committee agreed to accept financial responsibility for their stay in Homes outside the town.

The Corporation makes a grant of £300 each to the following two Homes for unmarried mothers:

- (i) The Huddersfield Mission, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
- (ii) St. Katharine's Hostel, King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield.

During 1961 the following cases were dealt with in these Homes.

Name of Home	Maternity Beds available	No. of Admissions	Average length of stay
Huddersfield Mission	8	27	Ante-natal 5 weeks Post natal 4 weeks.
St. Katharine's Hostel	11	49	Ante-natal 5 weeks. Post-natal 7 weeks.

FAMILY PLANNING

The Birth Control Clinic was first opened in October 1948 at the Health Department, Huddersfield and held its last session in this building on the 17th August 1955.

A Family Planning Clinic was opened on the 7th September 1955 at the former Day Nursery, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield. When this building was renamed Brook House, and used for the day care of very severely mentally handicapped children, the Family Planning Clinic was transferred to the premises known as Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.

The Clinic is run under the auspices of the Family Planning Association, but the Corporation provide the building and service free of charge. They have, when requested, made a grant of £50 per annum to the Association.

The Chairman of the Health Committee is Chairman of the Huddersfield Branch of the Family Planning Association and five other members of the Health Committee also serve on the Committee of the Association. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Committee and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer is President of the Branch.

The Clinic is held

every Wednesday 2.0 p.m. - 4.0 p.m.
every Wednesday 6.0 p.m. - 8.0 p.m.
(except the 2nd Wednesday of the month)

LIST OF CLINICS

MATERNAL WELFARE

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield

Ante-Natal Clinic:	Monday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Thursday afternoon 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Relaxation Classes:	Tuesday afternoon 2.30 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22, Greenhead Road, Huddersfield

Every Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Every Wednesday evening 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
(except the 2nd Wednesday evening in the month)

CHILD WELFARE

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

Child Welfare Clinic: (Including Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics)	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
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Also held at

- (i) Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield.
Every Tuesday morning, 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon
- (ii) The former Brackenhall Day Nursery, Sheepridge, Huddersfield
Every Tuesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iii) Southfield, Daw Royds, Almondbury, Huddersfield.
Every Wednesday afternoon, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- (iv) The Grove Place Chapel Sunday School, Long Lane, Dalton,
Huddersfield.
Every Thursday afternoon, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

POLIOMYELITIS

Every Thursday afternoon 2 p.m. to 4-15 p.m.

ANTI-SMOKING CLINIC

Held at the Greenhead Clinic, 22 Greenhead Road, Huddersfield

Tuesday and Friday evenings
(By appointment)

SPECIAL CLINICS AT WHICH MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES ATTEND

Held at the Central Clinic, Health Department, Huddersfield

Dental Clinic:	Monday to Friday: Morning: 9.0 a.m. to 12 noon Afternoon: 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Saturday: 8.45 a.m. to 12 noon
Orthopaedic Clinic:	Wednesday: 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Skin Clinic:	2nd Thursday in each month from 2 p.m.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

Held at the School Health Centre,
Physiotherapy Department, Colne Street, Aspley, Huddersfield

Physiotherapy:	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday: 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday: 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Ultra Violet Ray Clinic:	Monday and Thursday: 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

No. of Centres provided	.. .. .	5
No. of sessions held during the year	.. .. .	394
No. of children who first attended and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	.. .. .	1319
Total No. of children who attended during the year	.. .. .	3837
No. of attendances during the year made by children under 1 year of age		7743
	1 but under 2 years	2127
	2 but under 5 years	2904
	Total	12774

CHILD WELFARE

During the year a Branch Clinic was opened at Southfield House, Almondbury on the 12th April, 1961. Between that date and the end of the year a total of 1064 attendances was made. On November 21st an Infant Welfare Clinic was commenced at 22, Greenhead Road, in the premises used by the District Midwives.

The Clinics at Brackenhall Nursery and at Grove Place schoolroom have continued to flourish, the attendances being 2179 and 2944 respectively. The total attendances at the Central Clinic were 6558. The Branch Clinics are held weekly, and the Central Clinic is held four times weekly. It will, therefore, be appreciated that the Branch Clinics are giving a good service to the people in the outer districts who had found that the journey into town was inconvenient.

Another innovation during the year has been the commencement of testing for deafness of children under five years of age. Birkby was selected for the routine testing of children at the age of one year by the Health Visitor for the area. Testings have been made on children "at risk" and also in cases of suspected deafness throughout the whole Borough. Suspected cases have been referred to the Speech Therapist for audiometric testing, and confirmed cases are then referred to the Consultant Otologist. It is hoped that, when the staffing position permits, routine testings will be extended to all the babies at the age of one year in the Borough.

The Phenylketonuria test has continued to be made on the urine of all babies between the ages of 4 to 6 weeks. During the year no positive results were found.

Vital Statistics

There has been a slight increase in the number of live births as compared with 1960. The number of live births was 2255.

The Birth Rate was 17.41, as compared with 17.07 in 1960.

It is very disappointing to have to record once more that the Infantile Mortality Rate has again risen. The rate of 1961 is 27 as compared with a rate of 26 in 1960. This result was to be anticipated because we commenced the year during a severe epidemic of respiratory infection of virus origin. This epidemic also accounted for the raised Infant Mortality Rate during the previous year.

The total number of deaths of children under the age of one year was 60. Out of this total 43 deaths occurred during the first month of life. 36 babies died during the first week after birth. The great majority of this latter group died from prematurity. Sixteen babies died from this cause and, in addition, six more premature babies died from congenital deformities.

The analysis of the social conditions shows that the greatest number of deaths occurring in the first week of life was amongst the mothers of the age group 30-40 years.

Age group of mothers	Number of deaths
30 - 40 years	17
20 - 29 years	14
Under 20 years	4
Age unknown	3

(There was one twin pregnancy)

With the exception of two cases, in which the fathers came within the professional social class, all the deaths occurred in families of skilled or semi-skilled manual workers or labourers.

In five cases only were the housing conditions bad or overcrowded. In 16 cases the mother worked outside the home during pregnancy.

Of the remaining 7 babies dying within the first month of life, six died from Bronchopneumonia associated with congenital abnormalities.

Eighteen infants died between the ages of one month and one year. All the deaths were due to Bronchopneumonia, except two which were due to other causes. But of these deaths, seven were associated with underlying congenital deformities and diseases.

One baby, unfortunately, died from "cold injury" during the severe weather which was experienced in December.

Stillbirths

Forty-five stillbirths were registered. This is a marked decrease in the figure for 1960 which was 53.

Maternal Mortality Rate

It is gratifying to note that no maternal deaths occurred during 1961.

Examination of Three Year Old Children

The number of examinations made during the year was 1145. This is an increase on the previous year's figure which was 1086.

It was found that, once again, the chief defects were minor orthopaedic ones. A total of 240 children were observed to be suffering from these defects. Eighty-eight children had chronic throat infections associated with cervical adenitis, and twenty-two children were found to have squints.

It was found, once again, that the great majority of children had perfect teeth. Perhaps the "under threes" are not yet "lolly conscious".

EXAMINATION OF THREE YEAR OLD CHILDREN

No. of children examined 1145

	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
UNCLEANLINESS	1	6
SKIN CONDITIONS—		
Impetigo	3	—
Warts	1	—
Eczema	3	11
Other skin conditions (non-tuberculous)	—	13
EYE—		
Squint	22	10
Defective vision	5	3
Other conditions	2	6
EAR—		
Defective hearing	1	4
Otitis media	3	2
Other conditions	1	1
NOSE AND THROAT—		
Enlarged tonsils	7	55
Adenoids	—	2
Other conditions	7	17
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS— (non-tuberculous)	6	72
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	2	28
DEFECTIVE TEETH—	57	62
HEART DISEASE—functional	2	27
HERNIA—	—	6
LUNG CONDITIONS (non-tuberculous)—		
Bronchitis	1	1
Other conditions	1	5
NERVOUS SYSTEM—	—	11
ORTHOPAEDIC DEFORMITIES—		
Pes Planus	1	3
Other conditions	16	167
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES—	3	73
TOTAL	145	585

THREE-YEAR-OLD EXAMINATIONS

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
No. of children examined	111	101	92	87	133	100	86	89	106	102	73	65	1145
No. requiring treatment	11	19	11	9	18	8	9	12	14	12	8	14	145
No. requiring observation	66	58	50	48	67	38	54	39	70	39	25	31	585
No. vaccinated	67	69	52	57	81	57	58	62	72	68	39	40	722
No. not vaccinated	44	32	40	30	52	43	28	27	34	34	34	25	423
No. with perfect teeth	96	88	84	82	120	89	76	83	90	92	68	58	1026

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR NEGLECTED CHILDREN

The Medical Officer of Health is the Co-ordinating Officer for this Committee, which has been appointed as a result of a recommendation contained in the Joint Circular of the Ministries of Health and Education and Home Office.

The Committee, which met bi-monthly during 1961, consists of Officers of the Corporation and Officers of Statutory Bodies concerned with the wellbeing of children, together with representatives of voluntary organisations who are concerned with the same problem.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:—

- Medical Officer of Health
- Director of Welfare
- Children's Officer
- Housing Manager
- Probation Officer
- Chief Education Officer
- The Local Inspector of the National Society
for the prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The Local Woman Visitor of the National Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
- The Area Officer of the National Assistance Board
- The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange of the
Ministry of Labour and National Service

Families are reviewed at intervals of two to six months. Their needs are assessed, in order that families may receive the help needed.

As mentioned elsewhere in this Report, the Health Committee accepted financial responsibility for a mother and three of her children whilst they were in a Rehabilitation Centre.

WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Vitamin Tablets are obtainable from the following Centres:—

Health Department:	9.0 a.m.—5.0 p.m. 9.0 a.m.—5.30 p.m.	Monday to Thursday Friday
Almondbury Clinic: (commenced 12.4.61)	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.	every Wednesday
Brackenhall Clinic:	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.	every Tuesday
Dalton Clinic:	1.30 p.m.—3.30 p.m.	every Thursday
Greenhead Clinic:	10.0 a.m.—12 noon	every Tuesday
Milnsbridge Baptist Church School:	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.	every Wednesday
Oakes School:	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.	every Thursday
Bradley & Colne Bridge Working Men's Club:	2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m.	every other Thursday
Liberal Club, Moldgreen:	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.	every Monday

The proprietary foods were distributed only from the Clinics—Health Department, Brackenhall, Dalton, Greenhead and Almondbury—whilst National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Tablets and Orange Juice were still distributed at the various Centres.

The Centres are now staffed by paid officials and only an occasional voluntary worker distributed the foods.

Two major changes took place during the year in the distribution of welfare foods. The Government decided that from 1st June, 1961, vitamin supplements supplied through the welfare foods service would be sold without the use of tokens at prices which cover their cost to the Government. Supplies were obtainable at welfare clinics and welfare foods distribution centres, but only for the use of expectant and nursing mothers, children up to the age of 5 years and one month and handicapped children. The prices are—

Concentrated orange juice	1/6d for a 6 oz. bottle
Cod liver oil	1/- for a 6 oz. bottle
Vitamin A & D tablets	6d. for a packet of 45

Special tokens are issued by the National Assistance Board to enable families whose financial position is such that they cannot, without hardship, buy the supplements, to obtain supplies free on production of special tokens.

There was no change in the arrangements for obtaining National Dried Milk except that the cost of the welfare foods distributed was paid for in cash, and not as hitherto by postage stamps. In consequence of the Government changes there has been a marked decline in the sale of vitamin supplements.

The second important change was the revision of the type of proprietary foods sold in the Health Department clinics to:

- (i) Dried baby foods supplied by firms for sale in Infant Welfare clinics
- (ii) Baby cereals
- (iii) Vitamin supplements
- (iv) Baby weaning foods

This alteration was made 1st November, 1961, but it does not affect this year's report, but the sales of these proprietary foods still keep on increasing.

The total distribution is as follows:—

Issued	National Dried Milk		Cod Liver Oil		Vitamin Tablets		Orange Juice	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Against coupons	20356	17811	10551	6854	7789	5765	62497	39022
To Hospitals	797	544	—	—	—	—	180	57
To Day Nurseries	137	24	396	216	—	—	432	288
Supplementary	1450	1798	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	22740	20177	10947	7070	7789	5765	63109	39367

	1960	1961
Ostermilk No. 1	779	911
Ostermilk No. 2	55,924	61,324
Cow and Gate	4,611	6,022
Trufood	1,381	1,673
Farex	3,641	4,377
Robrex	1,309	1,561
Virol	1,914	2,546
Vitamin capsules	269	97

Sales amounted to £9,473 11s. 1d. £10,727 4s. 11d.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DENTAL SERVICE

Because of the serious shortage of dental manpower in the local authority dental services, and the extreme difficulty of obtaining additional staff, the Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Services, in common with the School Dental Service, are operating chiefly an emergency service with the object of relieving pain and providing conservation treatment for those sufficiently interested to accept the offer of the treatment.

It is sad to relate that no likelihood of an improvement in the staffing of the Services will be achieved in the foreseeable future, and the operation of a fully comprehensive dental service must await the time when an adequate number of dental officers are available to enter the dental services.

With regard to the expectant and nursing mother, apathy towards conservative treatment still remains a problem, the solution to which must be to stress, by means of dental health education, the importance of maintaining a high standard of oral hygiene during the expectant and nursing periods. It is the behaviour of the expectant and nursing mother which will decide the future pattern of her child's dentition, as during this period much of the development and numeralisation takes place.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to use every opportunity to emphasize, through the medium of dental health education, the necessity of maintaining a high standard of oral hygiene, and a regulated and well balanced diet during the expectant and nursing periods.

If, during the formative years, the child develops well constructed teeth, resistant to decay, then it is possible, with the aid of dental treatment from time to time, to maintain a good standard of dental fitness throughout most of one's life. It is, therefore, understandable why so much responsibility rests on the attitude of the expectant and nursing mother, as she must, in the long run, decide more or less whether dental fitness will be the good fortune of her child or otherwise.

There is increased necessity for dental health education, because the pre-schoolchild of today, in relation to dental health, presents rather a tragic picture; many are suffering from gross decay long before reaching school age and, as a result, are without many teeth at a very early age. The onset of dental decay is so rapid in what are apparently weak structured teeth that the possibility of conservation is indeed remote.

It is hoped that by the time the public dental services have the good fortune to occupy the new health centre, which will have adequate accommodation and modern equipment to operate a full comprehensive dental service, the situation with regard to dental manpower will have improved sufficiently to allow the employment of the permitted establishment of dental officers.

Concerning the expectant and nursing mother, the health visitor, because of her regular and confidential associations with these groups, can explain the necessity of observing a strict routine of dental health measures beneficial both to the mother herself, and also for the child for whom she is responsible. It is, therefore, important that the health visitor should be acquainted with dental health education as part of the valuable service she gives to the priority groups.

DENTAL STATISTICS

Dental Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

1. Total number of sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year. 72

2. DENTAL TREATMENT RETURN

A. Numbers provided with Dental Care

	No. of patients who made their first attendance at clinic	No. of patients who re-attended clinic	Total number examined	Number needing treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	84	125	84	84	84	21
Children under 5	478	330	478	478	478	11

B. Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings and gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers		148	—	—	61	32	—	—	—
Children under 5		374	—	—	608	329	—	—	—

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

The Statting position of the Midwifery Service has again proved somewhat difficult, and, in consequence, a further part-time nurse was engaged, bringing the number of part-time nurses up to two, to offset the fact that only eight pupil nurses passed through the Training School. Seven of these were successful at the first attempt at the Central Midwives Board Examination. The remaining one was successful at the second attempt.

Relaxation and Mothercraft classes have had varied careers. The courses commenced in March and May proved very popular, but the third course, commenced in October, was badly attended. This may have been occasioned by the fact that there had been a long delay in commencing this third course, - delay occasioned by the all too familiar acute shortage of staff.

Two members of the staff attended courses, one the Relaxation and Mothercraft Course, run by the Royal College of Midwives and held in Longridge, near Preston, and the other, the compulsory five year refresher course organised by the Central Midwives Board, held in Oxford.

The Consultant Obstetricians were called in to seven cases, the Flying Squad to one case - and the Consultant Paediatrician to one baby.

The number of cases booked in 1961 showed a slight decrease from the previous year, with a corresponding drop in births and cases attended. Ante-natal visits, however, showed an increase of four hundred and forty six.

The following is a statement of the work carried out by the District Midwifery Service in 1961.

Cases booked	..	..	..	..	..	460
Cases attended	..	..	..	..	..	426
Live births	..	..	..	..	..	377
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	4
Abortions	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lying in visits	..	..	..	..	..	6,566
Ante-natal visits - at home	..	..	..	..	..	1,101
Ante-natal visits - at clinic	..	..	..	..	..	3,242
Post-natal visits	..	..	..	..	..	57
Supervisory visits	..	..	..	..	..	2,512

ATTENDANCE BY STAFF AT CLINICS

Ante-natal	..	..	..	..	..	502
Infant Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	31
Relaxation and Mothercraft	..	..	..	..	..	56

ANALGESICS ADMINISTERED

Gas and Air	..	..	..	..	..	293
Trilene	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pethilorpan	..	..	..	..	..	133

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

Number of classes	..	..	..	..	..	26
Number of attendances	..	..	..	..	..	105

CASES DELIVERED IN HOSPITAL, TRANSFERRED TO MIDWIVES CARE

Under 10 days	..	..	..	..	..	106
Over 10 days	..	..	..	..	..	9
Visits paid by Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	163

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

Notifications.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board the following notifications were received from midwives:—

	Domiciliary Practice		Maternity Homes	
	Home address in Borough	Home address outside Borough	Home address in Borough	Home address outside Borough
Notification of Stillbirths	2	—	37	13
Notification of Death of Child	2	—	16	4
Notification of Liability to be a Source of Infection	6	—	—	—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was reported to the Medical Officer of Health during 1961. The last case was reported in May 1959.

NUMBER WHO HAVE NOTIFIED THEIR INTENTION TO PRACTISE

Domiciliary			NUMBER KNOWN TO BE PRACTISING		
Employed by Local Authority	In Private Practice		Employed by Hospital Management Committee	Employed in Private Nursing Homes	
4	4		34		
Domiciliary			NUMBER KNOWN TO BE PRACTISING		
Employed by Local Authority	In Private Practice		Employed by Hospital Management Committee	Employed in Private Nursing Homes	
4	4		33		

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Domiciliary Cases					
Doctor NOT booked			Doctor booked		TOTAL
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	Number of Supervisory visits	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor NOT present at time of delivery of child	
			18	359	377

Number of Ante-Natal Visits	Number of Living-in Visits	Number of Births	Number of Post-Natal Visits	Number of Supervisory visits	Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics	Number of Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics	Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the 14th day	Number of cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day	No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the quarter under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act 1951 by a Midwife whether a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority or not.
1101	6566	377 incl. 31 B.B.A.'s 2 N.B. cases	57	2512	3242	502	31	115	175
									200
									Others
									Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service

Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the quarter			Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the quarter		
When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was NOT present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was present at time of delivery of child	When doctor was NOT present at time of delivery of child.	
Gas and Air	"Trilene"	Gas and Air	"Trilene"		
15	—	278	5	127	

RELAXATION CLINICS		
No. of Clinics held	No. of New Cases	Total Attendances
26	20	105

BIRTHS & DEATHS

Number of live births notified—

domiciliary	381
institutional	2642
	<hr/>
	3023

Relating to Borough

domiciliary	381
institutional	1839
	<hr/>
	2220

Number of stillbirths notified—

domiciliary	4
institutional	54
	<hr/>
	58

Relating to Borough

domiciliary	4
institutional	36
	<hr/>
	40

Number of deaths in first week of life	36
Number of deaths in first month of life	43
Number of deaths in first year of life	60
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths + deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	35.22
Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	19.07
Infant Mortality rate	27

Maternal Mortality

Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.. .. .	Nil
No. of maternal deaths due to pregnancy	Nil

Puerperal Pyrexia

6 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

The general duties of the health visitors have included, to an increasing extent, work with all age groups. Parents with young children, however, have remained the foundation of the work, although more time is spent on emotional and general problems of upbringing, and less on physical conditions, than in the past.

The method of combining some specialist work with generalised duties has been continued. This enables the staff to have a deeper knowledge of their own special fields, which include work with diabetic patients, social work connected with venereal disease, health education, liaison with hospitals, and testing the hearing of young children, without losing contact with the wider aspect.

The two health visitors concerned with diabetic patients have been made members of the Diabetic Association Committee, and have helped with outside activities, such as the production of a Nativity play and a visit to the zoo with diabetic children.

The work of the health visitor in connection with venereal disease has increased. She now attends all clinic sessions and sees male as well as female patients. These interviews have made contact tracing much easier and more satisfactory.

It still has not been possible, except on rare occasions, to hold two 'Stork Club' sessions each week, although the demand warranted two. The film for expectant mothers and fathers has continued to be appreciated, but has been criticised as becoming old fashioned with regard to dress and minor details. Some mothercraft teaching has also continued in co-operation with a general practitioner.

Apart from the diabetic work, most of the liaison work between the hospitals and Health Department has been concerned with infants and young children and the aged, although there have been some general care and after care cases.

A new development has been the setting up of a hearing testing clinic for babies and young children. Initially, after attending a two day course, all the health visitors performed the tests both in the homes and at the clinic. It was then decided to concentrate on one clinic session each week, appointments being sent to twelve month old babies, and a general invitation to any child between the ages of seven months and five years. Between September 4th, 1961 and March 31st, 1962, 97 had attended, 3 of whom were referred for further investigation.

In the autumn, a two day course on sex education was held. The Central Council for Health Education provided a varied programme and, in addition to our own staff, guests were welcomed from neighbouring local authorities.

With regard to the Pakistani members of the community, language difficulties still cause considerable complications.

Whole and part time clinic nurses have continued to give valuable help in the clinics, and we were particularly grateful for their assistance during the large scale smallpox vaccination period at the beginning of 1962.

Two student health visitors were accepted during the year and began their training in October, one in Leeds and one in Bradford.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

VISITS PAID BY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND HEALTH VISITORS

	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers				Post-natal				Children under 1 year of age				Children aged 1 but under 2 yrs.			
		Visits			No access	Visits			No access	Visits			No access	Visits			No access
		First	Re	Total		First	Re	Total		First	Re	Total		First	Re	Total	
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	1849	14	1	15	9	386	4	390	2	396	2875	3271	705	1154	661	1815	660
Health Visitors	3302	174	24	198	34	1784	17	1801	-	1808	13721	15529	2591	730	2235	2965	516

	Tuberculous Households				Children aged 2 but under 5 years				Total number of families or households visited by Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Health Visitors
	Visits				Visits				
	First	Re	Total	No access	First	Re	Total	No access	
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	—	—	—	—	299	1498	1797	175	2001
Health Visitors	—	1	1	—	764	4056	4820	857	3295

ADDITIONAL VISITS PAID BY	Geriatric		Home Conditions		Housing		Vaccination and Immunisation		After Care		Infant deaths		Special visits		Problem Families		Surveys		Handicapped persons		Convalescence		Diabetic Visits		Infectious diseases		Mental Health		Ante-Natal		TOTAL
	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	First	Re	
i) A.M.Os.H.	32	—	—	—	7	10	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
ii) Health Visitors	710	—	—	—	68	16	99	—	—	—	48	—	22	23	23	34	7	15	2924	81	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4062
TOTAL	742	—	—	—	75	26	100	—	—	—	50	—	22	23	23	42	8	19	2924	85	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4131

IMMUNISATION CLINICS

Number of Completed Vaccinations			Number of Completed Diphtheria Immunisations			No. of Combined Diphtheria & Pertussis Immunisations			Number of Whooping Cough Immunisations			
Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 yrs.	Children over 5	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5	Children over 5	Total	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 yrs.	Children over 5 yrs.	Total
140	54	32	226	24	64	91	179	2	1	1	—	83

Number of Triple Immunisations				Number of Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations				Number of Tetanus Immunisations			
Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 yrs.	Children over 5 yrs.	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5 yrs.	Total	Children under 1 yr.	Children 1-5 years	Children over 5 yrs.	Total
568	135	2	705	36	201	7	244	—	16	7	23

DIABETIC VISITOR

Number of patients on books.	131
New patients	219
Clinics attended	52
Number of patients convalescent	204
Transferred	26
Died	10
Patients still on books	110
Total visits paid.	2924

HOME NURSING SERVICE

There has not been much change in the work during 1961.

No. of patients nursed	3,614
No. of visits paid	90,439

During the year 4 staff students and 3 students for the West Riding County Council were trained. The West Riding County Council will, however, be starting their own training in the near future.

Two nurses attended refresher courses, one at Cardiff and one at Liverpool, and they both found them most interesting.

The Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent enjoyed the Superintendents' Conference and Study Day in October. It helps in keeping abreast with the times by the exchange of views with other colleagues.

The groups of students from the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary have enjoyed their morning with the Queen's Nurses, and it certainly helps recruitment of staff.

There has been a big demand on the loans service and the stock of commodes, wheelchairs, etc., is gradually being increased. Four new collapsible wheelchairs will be much appreciated when they are borrowed, to take invalids out for the day by the sea, or in the country, or to enable them to go on holiday.

The Ambulance Service and the Home Help Service have helped at all times during the year.

The Laundry Service and Night Sitting Up Service are also greatly appreciated by the patients and relatives, and these services were also a great help to the nurses, especially in the long term terminal cases.

HOME NURSING

NUMBER OF STAFF EMPLOYED											
Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			State Registered Nurses (S.R.N., R.S.C.N., & R.F.N.)			Enrolled Assistant Nurses			Student Home Nurses		
Whole-time (1)	Part-time (2)	Equiv. Whole-time of (3)	Whole-time (4)	Part-time (5)	Equiv. Whole-time of (5)	Whole-time (7)	Part-time (8)	Equiv. Whole-time of (9)	Whole-time (10)	Part-time (11)	Equiv. Whole-time of (12)
1	1	2	11	15	9	1	-	-	1	-	-

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED BY HOME NURSES										
Medical (1)	Surgical (2)	Infectious Diseases (3)	Tuber- culosis (4)	Maternal Compli- cations (5)	Others (6)	Totals (7)	Patients in- cluded in (1)-(6) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year. (8)	Children in- cluded in (1)-(6) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year. (9)	Patients in- cluded in (1)-(6) who have had more than 24 visits during the year. (10)	
2495	1000	71	24	24	--	3614	1356	218	1086	

NUMBER OF VISITS PAID BY HOME NURSES										
66628	22354	498	708	251	--	90439	60115	1353	54964	

HOME NURSING SERVICE

		CASES	VISITS			CASES	VISITS
General Nursing	Old	3214	33672	Dressings	Old	862	11413
	New	853	7600		New	580	4712
Injections	Old	4226	20658	Treatments	Old	744	4936
	New	828	5330		New	617	2118
TOTALS						11924	90439

Number of patients on books	..	..	736
New patients	..	..	2878
Patients taken off books	..	..	2828
Reason: Convalescent	..	..	1937
Hospital	..	..	473
Died	..	..	357
Left district	..	..	37
Welfare Home	..	..	19
Nursing Home	..	..	4
Transferred to Midwife	..	..	1
Patients remaining on books	..	..	786

VACCINATIONS & IMMUNISATIONS

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis and Smallpox, and Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, and Tetanus are all available through the clinics of the Health Department.

These services can, however, be carried out by private doctors, and supplies of the necessary material are available at the Health Department.

Throughout the year special vaccination and immunisation sessions were held at all the clinics.

Vaccination and immunisation in early infancy are recommended by each Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor when she makes her routine visit to a mother after the birth of a child.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

At the end of 1961 it was estimated that

28.90% of the children under one year

54.70% of the children between the ages of one and four years

77.03% of the children between the ages of five and fourteen years had received protection against Diphtheria by immunisation.

No case of Diphtheria has been notified in this Borough since 1950.

The following Table shows the number of children under five years of age who received injections against Diphtheria during 1961:—

	Children Born in Years					Total
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the year.	642	1155	280	107	82	2266
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequent to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year.	—	—	4	9	12	25

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available to all, although there is a dividing line between the under and over 40s., except for persons in certain specified categories. This extension was announced in December 1960.

This year was the first time that a fourth injection of poliomyelitis vaccine was given to school children, and it was upon this fourth injection that our efforts were mainly expended until, in July 1961, the supplies of poliomyelitis vaccine became very scarce. We were, however, extremely fortunate to be able to carry out our poliomyelitis vaccination programme, even with this curtailment, in such a manner that it did not materially affect the public of Huddersfield, although the numbers vaccinated have, in consequence, decreased.

The vaccination sessions were maintained at the Central Clinic, and facilities were made available for vaccination against poliomyelitis to be carried out at the Branch Clinics. Medical, nursing and clerical staff continued to visit firms in the district to carry out vaccination.

42,184 persons have received two or more injections. The number who received two injections in 1961 is 6,265, made up as follows:—

Over 40	Before 1933	1933 - 1942	1943 - 1960	Total
157	2307	969	2832	6265

carried out at the following places:—

Clinics	Firms	General Practitioners	Schools	Total
3231	295	2739	—	6265

The number of persons who received third injections in 1961 is 4,866, making a total of 33,280 since the inception of the scheme. An analysis of these 4,866 third injections is as follows:—

Vaccinated at:—

Clinics	Firms	General Practitioners	Schools	Total
1423	350	1985	608	4866

The number of school children vaccinated with a fourth injection is 4,807: these were carried out at:—

Clinics	General Practitioners	Schools	Total
527	827	3453	4807

953 persons had received one injection by the end of 1961 and will receive the second and third in the following year. The number still awaiting a first dose of vaccine is 657, whilst 8904 are awaiting a third injection. The following is a Table showing the numbers vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, with two injections, three injections, and four injections.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
2 injections ...	419	3513	9042	16214	7731	6265
3 injections ...	—	—	1198	12309	14907	4866
4 injections ...	—	—	—	—	—	4807

VACCINATIONS AGAINST SMALLPOX

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or revaccinated) DURING 1961

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Private Doctors 485

Number of children under 5 years vaccinated by Assistant Medical
Officers of Health 189

Total 674

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated by					
Private Doctors	435	50	18	49	552
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	146	43	9	7	205
TOTAL	581	93	27	56	757
Number Re-vaccinated by					
Private Doctors	—	3	47	159	209
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	—	3	4	23	30
TOTAL	—	6	51	182	239
Totals					
Private Doctors	435	53	65	208	761
Assistant Medical Officers of Health	146	46	13	30	235
TOTAL	581	99	78	238	996

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 28-PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE & AFTER CARE

Recuperative Holidays and Convalescence.

During the year the Corporation bore the financial responsibility for the cost of

- (i) 8 patients having a fortnight's convalescent holiday.
- (ii) Transporting an invalid home from a holiday.
- (iii) Sending a mother and three of her children to a Rehabilitation Home
- (iv) Sending 3 children to holiday camps run by the British Diabetic Association.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Home Safety.

During the period March 6th - 12th, 1961, the Health Department organised a Home Safety Week for Huddersfield, this being the first ever to be held in the town. During the week lectures, displays, and film shows were presented by the Health Department, and leaflets were distributed to the public. Many shops in the Town Centre co-operated by arranging displays of their products, with the accent on safe usage and accident prevention.

Sex Education.

On October 31st and November 1st, 1961, the Central Council for Health Education arranged an In-service staff training Course on Sex Education, when Speakers from the Central Council gave lectures to the staff of this Department, and members of the staffs of Health Departments in the surrounding areas.

Poliomyelitis.

The publicity campaigns in support of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Scheme, commenced in 1958, continued.

General Health Education.

During the year General Health Education talks were given by members of the staff of the Health Department, and the following Table shows the number of such Talks given:—

Summary of Talks given							No. of Talks
Officer							
Medical Officer of Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Assistant Medical Officers of Health				..	..	..	13
Health Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Clerical Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Mental Welfare Officer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
District Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Home Help Organiser	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Physiotherapist	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Public Health Inspectors	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Supervisor, Scarleigh	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis Visitor	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total							95

The figure for these Talks again shows an increase on the number of Talks given in 1960 and 1959, the figures for these years being 69 and 18 respectively.

NEW AMBULANCE STATION



AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service has continued on much the same lines as last year. The total number of cases carried has only slightly increased, and this is due to the fact that the Mental Health Centre, Brook House, has now been open for a full 12 months. The extra mileage covered is due to the large number of patients going to specialized hospitals outside the Borough, and this is a part of the Service which is expected to increase in the future. Accident and emergency cases have also increased during the year.

The miles per gallon on all types of vehicles has remained constant. All diesel vehicles continue to give good service and we have not received any complaints from the patients about the smell of diesel fuel. This is kept down to a minimum by adding a deodorant to the fuel and keeping the engines clean and well serviced. The only fault with the diesel ambulance is the speed. They are not suitable for emergency work - when trying to get through traffic the acceleration is insufficient to get through any fast moving traffic, but for sitting case vehicles, for outpatients and long distance journeys, the diesel ambulance is most suitable.

The long awaited opening of the new Ambulance Station took place on November 24th, 1961, by the Chairman of the Cleansing and Haulage Committee-Alderman J. T. Gee. The Ambulance Station is situated one mile out of the town, near the new Hospital, and is so placed that a vehicle can get to most parts of the Borough without going through the town centre. It is also well elevated, giving better radio coverage and obviating the black spots which existed at the old Station. The Station has incorporated modern equipment, such as electrically operated doors, heating and lighting systems, which are all controlled from the same panel in the control room. Modern washing and service bays are a feature. The offices and rest rooms are tastefully furnished and comfortable.

On the opening day the general public were invited to look round and well over 1,000 people took advantage of the opportunity. Most people were impressed by the life sized model which we use to demonstrate mouth to mouth resuscitation. Since the opening we have given many demonstrations of this to outside Bodies.

Civil Defence classes are now being held at the new Ambulance Station, and these have proved very popular. We are getting an average of 50 volunteers weekly in three classes, and they are receiving First Aid training along with Civil Defence subjects.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD AMBULANCE SERVICE

CASES CARRIED

Year	Geographical Analysis				Total
	Residents Within Borough	Residents Out of Borough	Non-Residents Within Borough	Non-Residents Out of Borough	
1960	61075	3303	352	347	65077
1961	61276	3838	377	389	65880

Analysis by Conveyance			
Stretcher	Car	Rail	Total
11468	53609	—	65077
11265	54615	—	65880

Analysis by Type of Case

Year	Analysis by Type of Case							Total
	General	Infectious Diseases	Maternity	Emergency	Accidents			
					Street	Works	Home	
1960	40790	292	683	1223	1014	237	601	65077
1961	39865	320	861	1461	1060	171	685	65880

MILEAGE

Analysis by 'Type of Service'

Year	Service	Infectious Diseases	Analysis by Type of Service				Total
			Civil Defence	District Midwifery Service	Mental Health	Others	
1960	183142	2256	926	870	27148	7051	221393
1961	190163	1882	1244	1161	31302	5357	231049

Analysis by Type of Vehicle showing Cost per Mile and Miles per Removal

Analysis by Type of Vehicle showing Cost per Mile and Miles per Removal																		
Year	Ambulance			Cost per Mile	Petrol			Ambulance			Diesel		Cats			Average Cost per Mile	Miles per Removal	
	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon		Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Cost per Mile	Miles	Gallons	Miles per Gallon	Cost per Mile			
1960	116711	10392	11.23	4.17d.	63216	2830	22.34	1.93d.	34115	1444	23.83	1.97d.	34115	1444	23.83	1.97d.	2.69d.	3.34
1961	121788	10854	11.22	4.25d.	72566	3326	21.82	2.01d.	31338	1265	24.77	1.93d.	31338	1265	24.77	1.93d.	2.71d.	3.44

STAFF

Year	Ambulance Officer	Assistant Ambulance Officer	Section Leaders	Ambulance Drivers	Telephonists	Gateage	Absences Days	Total Cost of Wages £ s. d.
1960	1	1	4	27	4	3	262	22425 7 10
1961	1	1	4	29	4	3	294	26177 5 9

VENEREAL DISEASES CENTRE
V.D. CLINIC, YORK PLACE, HUDDERSFIELD

SYPHILIS		Males	Females	Totals
1	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st.	66	73	139
2	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	1	1	2
3	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	—	—	—
4	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding 2 and 3) suffering from:			
	Syphilis, primary	2	—	2
	„ secondary	—	—	—
	„ Latent in the first year of infection . .	—	—	—
	„ cardio-vascular	1	2	3
	„ of the nervous system	—	2	2
	All other late or latent stages	8	4	12
	Syphilis Congenital: Aged under 1 year . .	—	—	—
	„ „ Aged 1 but under 5	—	—	—
	„ „ Aged 5 but under 15	—	—	—
	„ „ Aged 15 and over	—	—	—
TOTAL Item 4		11	8	19
5	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	13	9	22
6	Patients transferred elsewhere	—	—	—
7	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	—	4	4
8	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	65	69	134
GONORRHOEA				
9	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st	67	15	82
10	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition . .	—	—	—
11	Patients transferred from other Centres after diagnosis	—	—	—
12	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding Items 10 and 11).	255	39	294
13	Patients completing treatment and/or observation	201	23	227
14	Patients transferred elsewhere	5	3	8
15	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation	52	16	68
16	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st.	61	12	73

OTHER CONDITIONS							Males	Females	Totals
17	Patients under treatment or observation on January 1st. 						100	55	155
18	Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition ..						—	—	—
19	Patients transferred from other Centres after observation.. 						—	—	—
20	Patients dealt with for the first time (excluding items 18 and 19) suffering from:								
	Chancroid 						3	—	3
	Lymphogranuloma venereum 						—	—	—
	Granuloma inguinale 						—	—	—
	Non-Gonococcal urethritis 						175	—	175
	Yaws 						4	—	4
	Any other conditions requiring treatment ..						92	89	181
	Conditions not requiring treatment 						68	51	119
	Undiagnosed conditions 						—	—	—
	TOTAL Item 20						342	140	482
21	Patients completing treatment and/or observation 						319	129	448
22	Patients transferred elsewhere 						10	6	16
23	Patients not completing treatment and/or observation.. 						12	19	31
24	Patients under treatment or observation on December 31st. 						101	41	142

ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS

		Males	Females	Totals
At which patients saw Physician.	Syphilis	270	261	531
	Gonorrhoea	1316	198	1514
	Other Conditions	1562	454	2016
	TOTALS	3148	913	4061
At which patients did not see Physician.	Syphilis	182	150	332
	Gonorrhoea	74	17	91
	Other conditions	337	24	361
	TOTALS	593	191	784
CONTACTS ATTENDING FOR EXAMINATION REFERRED BY PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM:—	Syphilis	6	8	14
	Gonorrhoea	1	26	27
	Non-Gonococcal urethritis	—	32	32
	Other Conditions	6	6	12
	TOTALS	13	72	85

PATHOLOGICAL WORK—NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED

	By the Physician at the Centre	Sent to a Pathological Centre
Microscopical: For Syphilis	27	—
Others	2258	—
Cultural	—	1163
Serum: For Syphilis	—	1165
Others	—	641
Cerebro spinal fluid (Number of diagnostic lumbar punctures).	—	11

SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR SHOWING THE AREAS IN WHICH PATIENTS DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME RESIDED

County, County Borough (England & Wales) and others	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other conditions	Totals
Huddersfield	15	278	387	680
West Riding	4	13	85	102
All Others	—	3	10	13
TOTALS	19	294	482	795

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service continues to expand each year. Domiciliary care of the elderly is one of the greatest problems. Old people are very unwilling to give up their own homes, either to live with relatives or to enter Homes for Old People. Physical handicaps often accompany old age, such as failing sight, deafness, and rheumatism. People often have commitments which prevent them caring for their relatives. All these facts contribute to the greater demands made upon the Home Help Service.

The majority of the requests for help come from the Almoner at St. Luke's Hospital, local practitioners, Home Nurses, Health Visitors, Welfare Department and the National Assistance Board. The Home Help Organiser is in constant touch with all these people, in order to ascertain if there are relatives who would be able to look after the old people, or, if not, the amount of help necessary to help the old person, without taking away the feeling of independence in running their own homes, which so many of them enjoy. Lighting the fire and making a cup of tea each morning is perhaps the commonest request for help.

The laundry service for incontinent patients has continued to be of great help to the patients and the Home Nurses. The calls made upon it have risen sharply each year since it started.

The Night and Evening Services have continued to work smoothly. The number of people availing themselves of them has risen by a third on the previous year.

The Night Service is used principally for relieving relatives who have been sitting up with a poorly relative. Other cases have included old people living alone who have not wished to go into hospital, or who are waiting for a bed in hospital.

The Evening Service has been used mainly for the elderly people who are temporarily bedfast and need attention during the evening. It has also enabled us to help young families where the wife is in hospital and the father on shift work, or working long hours. The Home Help has gone in to give them their tea and put the younger children to bed.

T.B. patients. The need for help in T.B. homes appears to be decreasing each year.

Maternity Cases. The rise in the number of home confinements has continued. Most of these cases require a full time home help.

General Sickness. The problem of general sickness in younger people is usually the urgency of the need where help is required at once to take over the care of the family when the mother is confined to bed. This occurs most frequently in the winter when the service is under most strain. The younger chronically sick person continues to need a considerable amount of help all the year round, and must always be considered when the home helps themselves are ill, or on holiday.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES
IN WHICH HELP WAS GIVEN DURING 1961

							Number of Cases
Maternity	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
T.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Chronic sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	1103
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	253
							<hr/> 1485
Number of visits paid by Home Help Organiser							.. .. 2644

STAFF EMPLOYED

Number of part time Home Helps at end of 1960	..	150
Number of part time Home Helps at end of 1961	..	151

HOME HELP SCHEME

Number of Domestic Helps employed at year end: (a) Whole Time— (b) Part-time: 151 (c) Whole Time Equivalent of (b) 96												
	APPLICATIONS					CASES DEALT WITH						
	Applications pending at beginning of year	Number of new applications and renewals received during year		No. of applicants assisted during year		Applications cancelled, forms not returned, etc.	Total applications carried forward at year end	Number of cases receiving help at beginning of year	Number added	Number taken off	Number of cases receiving help at year end	Number of visits paid by Home Help Organisation
		Old Applicants	New Applicants	Renewals								
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	28	150	84	26	—	26	42	5	110	110	5	15
Tuberculosis	—	4	1	3	—	—	—	7	4	4	7	5
Chronic Sick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Aged and Infirm	6	485	107	283	48	47	6	665	438	335	768	2211
Others	1	154	23	106	12	12	2	112	141	150	103	413
TOTAL	35	793	215	418	60	85	50	791	693	599	885	2644

Night Service: Remaining on Register at beginning of year .. 3
 New Cases.. .. 55
 Died 20
 Taken off 32
 Remaining on Register at year end 6
 No. of visits paid by Home Help Organisation 55

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

1961, essentially the first full working year under the new Mental Health Act, has been one of development of a comprehensive psychiatric service within the community.

There have been 3 main projects under consideration, whose realisation is to be expected in 1962. The first of these was the formation of a Social Group for Psychiatric patients. It is felt that such a group will supply an important part in the rehabilitation of its members, in that each have similar problems in their working and social lives to surmount. The group will also help to combat the loneliness which besets a large number of psychoneurotic patients and provide an environment where mental illness is seen in its proper perspective. It is intended that the Group should meet in one of the Health Department clinics. The frequency of meetings will be dictated by the response from members.

Another project under consideration has been the setting up of a Hostel for mentally ill patients. The Health Committee have acquired the premises at Fieldhead, which will have accommodation for approximately 20 patients. The Hostel is for women, and it is intended that they should primarily come to Fieldhead for rehabilitation; that their stay should be limited to a matter of months; that they should be helped to obtain employment, and eventually encouraged to find accommodation for themselves away from the Hostel. Any such Hostel, however, would, of course, have no set pattern, as in the present stage of development of the Mental Health Service any project must, of necessity, be elastic to meet any new need.

The other project under consideration has been the setting up of an Occupation Centre for mentally subnormal adults. The Centre for men, it is hoped, will be located at Brackenhall Day Nursery, which has now been vacated by the Education Department.

The year has continued to show that, under the influence of modern drugs, the length of stay in hospital can be drastically curtailed and the patient be sent home much earlier than previously. This, of course, is excellent to patients and relatives alike, but makes all the more necessary the supporting influence and assistance of an After-Care Service, such as the local Authority now hopes to provide. For this to take place, of course, it is essential that there should be as much liaison between the hospitals and the Local Authority as possible.

One forward step taken during the year in preventive measures against mental illness has been the introduction of case conferences held at the hospital serving this area, in which psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers and local authority mental welfare officers participate.

During the year there has been an increase in the number of patients admitted to hospital under Compulsory Order over the numbers during the preceding year, but the re-admission rate showed a corresponding decrease. The overall admissions, however, were higher.

Although the number of staff has remained the same, it has been found possible to increase the number of visits for the purpose of obtaining psychiatric reports, visits of a supporting nature to patients and relatives, and generally fulfilling the purposes of a care and after-care service.

The number of subnormal and severely subnormal patients awaiting admission to hospital is slightly higher than during the previous year, but the number of urgent cases has diminished since the opening of the nursery at Brook House, which so ably caters for the younger members of this type of case.

As on previous occasions, at Christmas, every patient in the special hospitals received a greetings card from the Health Committee and both patients and parents have expressed appreciation of this gesture.

BROOK HOUSE



REPORT ON OCCUPATION CENTRE FOR 1961

No. of children on register at 1st January, 1961	..	..	49
No. of children on register at 31st December, 1961	..	..	46
No. of children left during year	..	..	10
No. of children admitted during year	..	..	7

There has been some staff changes and shortage during the year. The Ministry of Health Inspector visited on May 11th. A teacher on exchange from the United States also paid the Centre a number of visits during the summer months.

On Open Day there were a number of visitors, some of whom came to both the afternoon and evening sessions.

The Rural Science project has included the levelling and seeding of the playing lawn through to the boundary wall, giving an additional two yards play space, plus a junior garden area. When this project was completed, work was started on a new chicken house and run, and the finished accommodation housed a hen and her family of eight. The children have shown a great interest in the egg production and gardening charts. The children continue to be interested in a variety of other pets kept.

A record player was donated to the Centre in June. The Harvest Festival was conducted, as in previous years, by the Vicar of Longwood, and, following the Harvest Festival, parcels were sent out to various places, such as the Royal Infirmary.

Children took part in a B.B.C. drawing competition, and received badges in recognition of their efforts.

There have been various excursions, including a tour of the new Fire Station in April, and a day at Kirby Misperton Zoo Park and Bridlington on September 30th, when 28 children were accompanied by the staff.

SCARLEIGH

	Number of approved places	Number of children on register at year end	Average daily attendance during year	Maximum and minimum attendance during year	
				MAXIMUM	MINIMUM
Borough	42	45	35.56	43	17
Children's Committee		1	.85	1	—

MENTAL HEALTH

CASE WORK BY MENTAL HEALTH STAFF

Domiciliary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1406
Care and after care Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	958
Visits re Holiday Leave	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Visits re Guardianship	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Other Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	965
Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2718

HOSPITALS—ADMISSIONS

New Admissions to Hospital	Sex	Section 25	Section 26	Section 29	Informal	Total
		5	2	32	40	79
Re-Admissions to Hospital	Female	8	3	41	51	103
	Male	—	—	3	3	6
	Female	—	—	11	6	17

HOSPITALS—DEATHS AND DISCHARGES

Deaths		Discharges	
Male	Female	Male	Female
8	11	59	85
Total Deaths: 19		Total Discharges: 144	

MENTAL HEALTH

HUDDERSFIELD PATIENTS IN HOMES AND SPECIAL HOSPITALS

NAME OF HOME OR SPECIAL HOSPITAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Allerton Priory R.C. Special School, Woolton, Liverpool	—	1	1
Andressey Hospital, Burton-on-Trent	1	—	1
Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey	—	1	1
Brandesburton Hall, Driffield	—	1	1
Brentry Hospital, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol ..	2	—	2
Calderstones Hospital, Whalley, Nr. Blackburn ..	1	—	1
Castleberg Hospital, Settle	11	—	11
Grassington Sanatorium, Skipton	1	—	1
Greaves Hall, Nr. Southport	1	—	1
Grenoside Hospital, Sheffield	8	—	8
Hatfield Hall, Wakefield	—	3	3
Hartley Manor, Huddersfield	—	1	1
Heathfield, Huddersfield	—	1	1
Holywell House, Holywell Green, Halifax.	—	1	1
Leavesden Hospital, Watford	—	1	1
Lemmington Hall, Alnwick	—	1	1
Little Plumstead Hospital, Norwich, Norfolk ..	1	—	1
Longdenholme, Huddersfield	—	2	2
Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds	17	10	27
Menston Hospital, Menston	1	—	1
Moorview, Huddersfield	1	—	1
Oulton Hall, Woodlesford, Nr. Leeds	7	—	7
Pennine Grange, Huddersfield	2	—	2
Prudhoe Hall Hospital, Prudhoe-on-Tyne	1	—	1
Rampton State Institution, Nottingham	2	2	4
Rawcliffe Hall Hospital, Goole	—	3	3
Royal Albert Hospital, Lancaster	2	—	2
St. Catherine's Institution, Doncaster	23	29	52
Stansfield View Hospital, Todmorden	3	1	4
Storthes Hall Hospital, Kirkburton	6	2	8
The Homestead, Huddersfield	—	3	3
The Manor Hospital, Derby	—	1	1
The Manor Hospital, Epsom	—	1	1
The Mansion Hospital, Kirkburton	—	7	7
Thornton Lodge Sanatorium, Aysgarth	—	1	1
Victoria Hospital, Mansfield	1	—	1
Westwood Hospital, Bradford	4	3	7
Whixley Colony, Whixley	1	—	1
Winestead Colony, Patrington	2	—	2
TOTAL	99	76	175

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General.

The diseases responsible for the highest notifications during 1961 were:—

Measles	2840
Dysentery	255
Pneumonia	78
Whooping Cough	74
Scarlet Fever	47

Measles.

This is the highest number of notifications of Measles received by the Medical Officer of Health since the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations 1940 came into force.

Dysentery.

There was a considerable drop in the number of notifications received during 1961, compared with 1960, when 432 were received.

Pneumonia.

The number of notifications received was exactly the same as that for 1960.

Whooping Cough.

In 1960 the Medical Officer of Health reported a marked increase in the number of cases of Whooping Cough notified. During 1961 the number fell from 261 to 74. The immunisation state of the 74 cases is given below.

Immunised against:			Not immunised	Could not be ascertained
Diphtheria	Pertussis	Combined Diphtheria and Pertussis		
3	7	6	51	7

It is to be regretted that, so far as information is available in the Health Department, only about 31% of the children notified were immunised.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications received during 1961 was almost half the number received in 1960.

Polio-myelitis.

For the second year in succession it is pleasing to report that no case of Polio-myelitis was notified to the Medical Officer of Health.

Food Poisoning.

Only one case was reported, the type being *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES		CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT																												CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
DISEASE	Notified by	At Ages—Years																												Mill Hill Hospital	Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	St. Luke's Hospital	Huddersfield	Leeds Road Hospital	Bradford	Other Hospitals	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		At all ages		Under 1		1		2		3		4		5		10		15		25		35		45		55		65										75 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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Scarlet Fever	47	16	30	33	—	1	—	3	3	3	5	2	5	19	18	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

WARDS IN WHICH INFECTIOUS DISEASES OCCURRED

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Measles	Menin- gococcal Infection	Tubercu- losis	Dysen- tery	Food Poison- ing	Phneu- monia	Puerp- eral Pyrexia	Para- typhoid B	Ery- sipelas	Typhoid Fever	Infective Enceph- alitis	TOTAL
HUDDELSFIELD WEST														
NEWSOME	7		118	—	3	50		8						186
BIRKEN	1	3	199	—	6	6	—	7	1		1			224
CROFT AND MOOR	3	2	104	—	6	6	—	1	1					123
LINDLEY	2	4	276	—	3	127	—	2	1	1				416
LOEKAWOOD	12	2	167	—	1	24	—	8	—		1			215
LONGWOOD	4	8	172	—	1	11	—	1	—					197
MARSH	2	8	203	1	20	49	—	13	1					297
MIDNIGHT	2	—	97	—	2	16	—	—	—					117
PADDINGTON	4	2	151	—	7	19	—	4	—		1			188
HUDDELSFIELD EAST														
ALMONDEUR	4	9	250	—	8	167	1	8	1				1	449
DALTON	6	21	347	—	7	41	—	20	1					443
DELIGHTON	8	2	371	—	8	33	—	9	—			3	1	435
FARTOWN	2	5	192	—	9	27	—	8	—					243
NORTH CENTRAL	5	10	114	—	5	15	—	11	—					160
SOUTH CENTRAL	1	4	102	—	1	26	—	10	1					145
TOTAL	63	80	2863	1	87	617	1	110	7	1	3	3	2	3838

REMOVAL OFFICER'S REPORT

In the year ending 31st December, 1961, 1167 visits were made by the Removal Officer in connection with cases of infectious disease. This compared with 1308 visits in 1960.

222 cases were removed to hospital in 1961, compared with 231 in 1960.

663 cases of infectious disease were isolated at home, compared with 522 in the previous year.

82 premises were disinfected as compared with 158 in 1960, and the number of library books disinfected was 209.

Dysentery showed an increase over 1960. A total of 617 cases were found as compared with 431 cases in 1960. Of these cases 357 were children of school age; 85 cases occurred in children from the Day Nurseries; and altogether 277 were under or over school age.

TUBERCULOSIS

Although 1961 again shows an increase of two in the new notifications of tuberculosis of all types, there is a very pleasing reduction of eleven in the notifications of respiratory tuberculosis. Notifications of non-respiratory tuberculosis show an increase of thirteen, and there were no new cases of tuberculous meningitis in 1961.

The number of deaths from all types of tuberculosis rose by seven, but most of these were in the age groups 55 - 75, and in many cases tuberculosis was only the secondary cause of death.

Free milk continues to be supplied daily to 109 needy patients, and the Corporation undertook financial responsibility for the rehabilitation of one patient at Sherwood Village Settlement.

The B.C.G. campaign in schools again showed an increase in the number of children who were tested and vaccinated and, in addition, the whole of one school was tested following the notification of a case of active tuberculosis in that school.

Year	Skin tested	Negative	Positive	Number vaccinated
1960	1,065	845	173	823
1961	1,469	1,271	181	1,109

TUBERCULOSIS

(Figures compiled locally)

NOTIFICATIONS															DEATHS																	
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A (At Ages—Years)																																
															Total Noti- fications including cases previously on Form A	No. on Form	No. on Form	At Ages—Years														75 and over
															1	11																
	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	over	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75					
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	7	9	8	15	5	—	52	63	49	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	9	2	22			
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	1	3	—	1	—	14	14	19	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	8			
Non- Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	2	—	—	11	12	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Non- Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	10	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
TOTAL	—	—	—	1	2	3	9	18	17	12	18	7	—	87	99	76	88	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	9	13	2	31			

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH OTHERWISE THAN BY FORMAL NOTIFICATION.

	0	1	2	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	over	Total	Death returns from local Registrars	Death returns from Registrar General (Transferable deaths)	Post-thumous Notifications
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4	3	—	—	1
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	5	4	—	—	1

Number of persons on Tuberculosis Register at year end . . . 943
 Number of persons on Notification Register at year end . . . 1,052
 Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor during year . . . 1,844
 Number of visits paid by Tuberculosis Visitor - no access - during year . . . 203
 Number of attendances made at Chest Clinic Sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor during year . . . Nil
 Number of attendances made at B.C.G. sessions by Tuberculosis Visitor (School-children only) during year . . . 51

CHEST CLINIC

The Chest Clinic is held in the same building as the Health Department on -

commencing at

Monday	9.30 a.m. 2.0 p.m.
Tuesday	10.0 a.m. 2.0 p.m. 6.0 p.m. (once monthly)
Wednesday	10.0 a.m. 2.0 p.m.
Friday	9.30 a.m.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the survey carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit, during March/April, 1961, a total of 5,507 persons were examined, not all of them Huddersfield residents. 3,021 were men and 2,486 were women. Of this total, 108 were recalled for a larger film to be taken. 10 cases of active tuberculosis were found, 35 cases of inactive tuberculosis, and 36 cases of other abnormalities.

DAY NURSERIES

The number of Day Nurseries in the Borough for which the Corporation is responsible is 3, with accommodation for 137 children. These Nurseries are an essential for those mothers who have to go out to work because of family circumstances. In addition, many other mothers find them useful when circumstances make it necessary that a child should be cared for during the day outside its own home. The Corporation Nurseries aim to provide a background similar to a normal family background and, as far as is compatible with the child's age, try to educate the child in good habits, as well as seeing that it enjoys playing in the company of other children. It has been remarked on several occasions that children who have been in the Nurseries make good pupils when they first go to school.

The work on the new Nursery, to replace Southgate Nursery, which is to be closed under the scheme for the new road, was commenced in December, 1961 and it is anticipated that this will be finished around Christmas 1962.

There are no privately maintained Day Nurseries.

The Assistant Medical Officers of Health paid 36 visits to the Day Nurseries during the year, carrying out 103 examinations.

The amount of revenue from all the Nurseries is still quite high, and both Leeds Road Nursery and Southgate Nursery have been working at, or above, full capacity. Milnsbridge Nursery, which in the past has not proved as successful as the other two, has increased its numbers to 40 during the latter part of the year. The revenue has dropped this year because of an unfortunate outbreak of dysentery at one of the Nurseries, as a result of which the Nursery was closed for a period during the year.

The Milnsbridge Nursery undertook the provision of meals for Brook House, and this again effected considerable saving, although it has added to the work of the Nursery.

During the school holidays and the period when Scarleigh is not closed the meals for the children attending Scarleigh are made by Leeds Road Nursery, effecting still a further saving in the Day Nursery costs, and at the same time in the costs of running Scarleigh.

The staff of the Nurseries has remained stable, although the number of students has been reduced in favour of trained staff, and the staff ratio altered to the number of children attending and not to the accommodation available.

The nylon overalls, which have been highly successful are now showing signs of wear, but the saving by this method of dress has been very considerable indeed.

With the opening of the new Clinic in Greenhead Road an experiment was tried in providing a crèche for the minding of babies of mothers who might be visiting hospital, attending the ante-natal clinic, or even others who wished to leave their children to do essential business. The crèche was open Tuesdays and Fridays, and a charge of one shilling per child per two hour session was made. The staff used were nurses from a Nursery who could be spared on the particular day in question. During the period that the Clinic was open some 257 mothers took advantage of the service.

FAREWELL TO SOUTHGATE



DAY NURSERIES

	STAFF POSITION AT YEAR END			ATTENDANCES										
	Nursing Staff Actual	Equivalent	Domestic Staff Maximum Number employed during year	Number of approved places			Number of children on register at year end			Average daily attendance during year			Maximum and minimum attendance during year	
				Under 2	2-5	Total	Under 2	2-5	Total	Under 2	2-5	Total	Max.	Min.
Leeds Road	16	11½	4	19	38	57	30	42	72	21.73	24.29	46.02	65	5
Milnsbridge	9	6½	2	15	25	40	14	36	50	9.50	16.30	25.80	40	9
Southgate	12	8	3	14	26	40	17	39	56	13.38	28.09	41.47	54	14
Total	37	25½	9	48	89	137	61	117	178				147	18

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

The supervision of Nursing Homes is, in pursuance of the Public Health Act 1936, the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

There is only one Home registered in Huddersfield—The “Thornhill” Nursing Home, 6 Thornhill Road, Edgerton, Huddersfield. (Telephone Number: Huddersfield 1287.) This Home has accommodation as follows:—

(a) Maternity patients:	Nil
(b) Other Patients:	13

Two Homes for mothers and babies are registered in addition, and are under constant supervision by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. They are:—

1. Huddersfield Deanery Moral Welfare Association, St. Katharine's Hostel, 10 King's Mill Lane, Huddersfield.
2. The Huddersfield Mission Women's Home, Queen Street, Huddersfield.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

Number of Child Minders' premises registered:	1
Maximum number of children person is allowed to look after:	20
Number of children being looked after for reward at year end:	nil

THE NURSES' AGENCY ACT 1957

The Powers and Duties of the Council under the above Act have been referred by the Huddersfield Town Council to the Health Committee.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year the Department undertook the medical examination of 181 persons in connection with their entry into Corporation Service. This figure is 14 more than the number for 1960, and 29 more than 1959.

The following list shows the Departments, and other Authorities, from which the candidates came for examination:

Architect	..	..	..	4
Blind Welfare	..	..	..	1
Children's	..	..	..	29
Civil Defence	..	..	..	1
Cleansing	..	..	..	1
Education	..	..	..	11
Engineer	..	..	..	11
Estate and Property	..	..	..	13
Health	..	..	..	38
Library	..	..	..	17
Passenger Transport	..	..	..	8
Police	..	..	..	2
Sewage	..	..	..	3
Stationery	..	..	..	1
Town Clerk	..	..	..	3
Treasurer	..	..	..	11
Waterworks	..	..	..	4
Welfare	..	..	..	10
				<hr/> 168
Barnsley	..	..	..	2
Bedfordshire	..	..	..	1
Birmingham	....	..	..	1
Brighton	..	..	..	1
Cardiganshire	..	..	..	1
Coventry	..	..	..	1
Darlington	..	..	..	2
Matlock	..	..	..	1
Shipley	..	..	..	1
West Riding	..	..	..	1
Worcestershire	..	..	..	1
				<hr/> 13
				<hr/> TOTAL
				<hr/> 181

CREMATIONS

During the year the Medical Officer of Health was called upon to act as Medical Referee for 1,653 cremations carried out at the Huddersfield Crematorium, of which 577 males and 476 females were formerly residents of the Borough, and 326 males and 272 females were from other areas. The remaining 2 were cremations in respect of childbirth. The total deaths during the period in the County Borough of Huddersfield was 1673, therefore 63.06% of these persons were cremated.

The following Tables analyse the cremations in various ways.

1961					
			Male	Female	
Stillborn			2	—	
Borough			577	476	
Non-borough			326	272	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
			905	748	
Total for year				1653	

Monthly summary of Cremations

1961					
January					217
February					219
March					136
April					126
May					112
June					116
July					98
August					122
September					97
October					114
November					137
December					159
					<hr/>
TOTAL					1653

1961					
			Male	Female	
Under 1			7	8	
1 to 2			—	3	
2 to 5			3	2	
6 to 15			3	—	
16 to 45			38	30	
46 to 65			338	166	
Over 65			516	539	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
			905	748	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	
TOTAL				1653	

The following Table gives a selection of some of the causes of deaths of the persons cremated:

1961					
			Male	Female	
Coronary Thrombosis			137	75	
Cancer			148	106	
Leukaemia			4	5	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			6	1	
Accident			21	14	
Suicide			14	16	
Silicosis			2	—	
Parkinson's Disease			9	4	
Congenital Heart Disease			9	2	

LABORATORY REPORT

Total specimens showed an increase of about 6% over the previous year. This was due to a terrific increase in faecal specimens in the last two months of 1961. Other types of specimens remained at approximately the same level, except for a small decrease in the number of throat swabs, ice creams and waters.

Faecal samples from which *Shig. sonnei* was isolated increased by 69% over 1960. Two dysentery outbreaks were responsible for this; one during the first three months of the year; the other during the last two months, continuing into 1962.

Colicine typing was carried out on many of the strains of *Shig. sonnei* isolated. The results are summarised in a Table showing areas affected in chronological order.

A sulphonamide sensitivity test was carried out on most of the primary isolations of *Shig. sonnei*; complete resistance to the drug was found in all cases.

Full sensitivity tests were carried out on 37 strains. The findings are summarised in a Table.

There appeared to be no connections between colicine type and the resistance to antibiotics.

SPECIMENS HANDLED BY LABORATORY

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Faeces & Rectal Swabs ..	240	457	565	320	148	93	47	53	67	64	522	959	3535
Urine for Salmonellae ..	21	6	1	4	15	18	4	8	6	6	—	—	89
Urine for routine ..	—	2	5	—	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	24
Throat Swabs ..	5	4	1	1	3	4	2	—	5	6	1	—	32
Other Swabs ..	1	7	6	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	22
Sputum ..	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Miscellaneous ..	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Milk Farm Bottled ..	8	8	—	3	5	4	3	—	3	8	6	—	48
.. Pasteurised ..	8	14	5	5	6	19	18	4	9	12	10	—	110
.. Sterilised ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ice Cream ..	6	5	—	8	8	6	6	4	19	4	6	—	72
Water ..	12	9	5	8	10	4	10	—	6	21	5	—	90
Foodstuffs ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
Blood for Widal ..	21	—	—	4	15	17	1	2	2	—	—	—	62
.. Haemoglobin ..	108	76	84	55	83	73	77	49	73	98	61	46	883
.. .. Counts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	6
Total	431	592	677	411	298	241	169	126	194	224	618	1009	4990

PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS ISOLATED

ORGANISM	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Remarks
SHIGELLA SONNEI	37	121	108	33	9	6	1	—	—	2	187	293	797	22.5% of total specimens examined for this organism
SALMONELLA TYPHI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	
SALMONELLA PARATYPHI 'B'	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
OTHER SALMONELLA	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
HAEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI 'A'	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5.4% of total specimens examined for this organism
HAEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI NOT GROUP 'A'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	

No. C. diphtheria, Shig. flexner, or any other of the more serious pathogens isolated

Results of milk, water and ice cream examinations are given elsewhere in the Report

COLICINE TYPING ON SHIGELLA SONNEI

Areas in Chronological Order	Colicine Type
Single Case Dalton area	4
Single Case Dalton School	7
Single Case Waterloo area	7
Single Case Stile Common School	4
Single Case Stile Common School	4
Several Cases Dalton School	4
Single Case Oakes Junior School	7
Several Cases Southgate Nursery	7
Several Cases Stile Common School	84% type 4:16% type 7
Several Cases Lindley Voluntary School	10% type 4:90% type 7
Several Cases Oakes Junior School	7
Several Cases Salendine Nook Schools	7
Several Cases Almondbury Schools	7
Several Cases Bradley Schools	7
Several Cases Oakmead Nursery	7
Several Cases Leeds Road Nursery	7
Several Cases Mount Pleasant Schools	7

RESISTANCE OF SHIGELLA SONNEI TO ANTIBIOTICS

Antibiotic	Percentage of Resistant Strains
Streptomycin	30%
Neomycin	2.7% (i.e. 1 case only)
Sulphonamide	100%
Terramycin	16%
Chloramphenicol	Nil
Furoxone	Nil

CHIROPODY

The Chiropody Service was inaugurated on May 1st, 1961, and the Service has steadily increased in the number of cases and patients attended.

At the commencement of the Service, the first few weeks were mainly devoted to the school children, due to the seasonal incidence of verrucae which was prevalent in May, June and July. The incidence now appears to have subsided, and the school children are now seen in the mornings 8.45 a.m. to 10.0 a.m.

Since July, when the Service had become known to the people of the Borough, the numbers steadily increased in both clinic and domiciliary cases and attendances. Most of the people who received treatment have expressed their appreciation for the commencement of the Service.

During the period May to December, 1961, the number of clinic cases was 124, attendances 478; domiciliary cases 114, number of visits 405. The number of school children cases was 189, attendances 1240.

CHIROPODY**GENERAL**

(Including Maternity, Pensioners and Physically Handicapped)

DEFECT	CLINIC				DOMICILIARY			
	WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN		MEN	
	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Attendances	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Helomata	12	39	5	17	3	4	2	6
Callosities	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nail Conditions	6	10	2	8	4	17	6	25
Diabetic	3	14	—	—	5	7	—	—
Verrucae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hallux Valgus	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arthritic	5	28	—	—	11	42	—	—
General Chiropody	78	312	8	39	65	229	18	75
Total	108	413	16	65	88	299	26	106

CHIROPODY YEARLY FIGURES**SCHOOL CHILDREN**

DEFECT	NEW CASES	REFERRED FROM ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION	NO. OF ATTENDANCES
Verrucae	127	13	1046
Tinea Pedis	8	1	20
Others	35	5	174

ALCOHOLIC CLINIC

Number of sessions	52
Number of new patients seen	28
Total attendances at 52 sessions . . .	311
Average weekly follow-up attendance . .	6

TABLE I

Stage of Disease of Patients at First Attendance

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Under 30	—	—	4	4
30 - 40	—	1	12	13
40 - 50	—	—	5	5
50 - 60	—	—	5	5
60 and over	—	—	1	1
	—	1	27	28
	—	3.5%	96.5%	—

TABLE II

Betterment Factor of New Patients seen during year

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Total
Under 30	—	1	—	2	2	5
30 - 40	1	—	4	2	6	13
40 - 50	—	—	1	1	2	4
50 - 60	1	—	2	1	1	5
60 and over	—	—	1	—	—	1
	2	1	8	6	11	28
	7.1%	3.6%	28.6%	21.4%	39.3%	—

Betterment Factor of All Patients seen since commencement of Clinic

	Abstinent	Much Less	Somewhat Less	Unchanged	Not Known	Total
Under 30	—	2	1	2	7	12
30 - 40	4	1	6	3	10	24
40 - 50	3	2	7	1	4	17
50 - 60	7	—	2	2	7	18
60 and over	—	—	3	—	—	3
	14	5	19	8	28	74
	18.9%	6.8%	25.7%	10.8%	37.8%	—

TABLE III

Localities from which New Patients have been seen

Huddersfield	Halifax	Bradford	Leeds and Morley	Other	Total
37	12	10	8	7	74
50%	16.3%	13.6%	10.6%	9.5%	—

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

DENNIS DRAKE, M.A.P.H.I., F.R.C.O.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Inspections and Other Visits.
 Complaints of Nuisances.
 Local Land Charges Enquiries.
 Summary of Nuisances Found.
 Drain Flushing Service.
 Premises and Occupations Controlled by Local Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations.
 Control of Refuse Tips.
 Factories Acts 1937 to 1959.
 Canal Boats.
 Atmospheric Pollution.
 Disinfestation.
 Housing.
 Schools.
 Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.
 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
 Air Raid Shelters.
 Public Sanitary Conveniences.
 Fairs—Sanitary Accommodation.
 Sampling and Examination of Water.
 Public Swimming Baths.
 Pet Animals Act, 1951.
 Boarding Out Establishments for Pet Animals.
 Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913.

INSPECTIONS:—

A Dwellinghouses

Certificate of Disrepair	17
Common Lodging Houses	20
Filthy Conditions	15
Houses Let-in-Lodgings	287
Housing Defects (Public Health Act)	1,753
" " revisits	1,675
Improvement Grants	338
Overcrowding	39
Property under Notice	3,587
Tents, Vans and Sheds	227
Verminous Conditions	21
Work in Progress	758
Total	8,737

Drains

New-tested	17
Old—tested	
(a) Found sound	215
(b) Found defective	165
Total	397

B Other Inspections

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956 ..	51
Air Raid Shelters	65
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act, 1913	2
Factories (mechanical)	596
Factories (non-mechanical)	200
Outworkers Premises	182
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	15

Food Premises

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Condensed Milk Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	468
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Food Hawkers Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,962
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,491
Labelling of Food Order	..	..	..	..	..	..	832
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,824
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
School Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,002
Waste Food Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Furniture Removers and Second Hand Furniture Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	528
Knackers Yards	..	..	..	..	..	..	238
Lairage for Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Massage and Special Treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Pet Animals Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Accommodation for Pet Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,387
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Private Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,837
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cinemas and Theatres	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	817
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,981
Total Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,115

Other Visits

In respect of cases of Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
In respect of Local Land Charges, etc. (Search Notices)	..	..	..	..	..	..	682
Owners regarding nuisances or defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,154
Recording Stations (Atmospheric Pollution)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,941
Smoke Observations taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	460
Smoke Checks taken	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,546
Smoke Checks, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	703
Under Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,680
Under Clean Air Act, 1956, Smoke Control Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,190
No nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,663
Miscellaneous visits (under the Housing Acts)	..	..	..	..	..	..	368
Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	..	399
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	..	229
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Bacteriological examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
(b) Chemical	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
(c) Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
(d) Chlorine Testing of Bath Water, and Paddling Pool Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	389
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,684
Total Inspections and Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,799

Complaints of Nuisances

Every complaint received is investigated and appropriate action taken where a nuisance or defects are found. The person responsible is interviewed firstly and this is often the only action necessary.

In other cases Preliminary Notices and Statutory Notices are served and cases of non-compliance are referred to the Town Clerk.

Number of complaints received	1,406
Preliminary Notices served	431
Statutory Notices served	54
Cases referred to Town Clerk	6

In 2 cases legal proceedings were instituted. In 3 cases as a result of a letter from the Town Clerk the outstanding work was completed and the notice complied with, and in the remaining case the matter is still in the hands of the Town Clerk.

Legal Proceedings

7.4.61	Failure to comply with Statutory Notice in respect of drainage. Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39.	Defendant fined £5.
	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice. Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 (nuisance)	Order made for the abatement of the nuisance within a period of 21 days (The necessary work was carried out)
8.12.61	Failure to comply with Abatement Notice Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93 (nuisance)	Order made for the abatement of the nuisance within a period of 16 weeks (This period ends 30th March, 1962)

Local Land Charges Enquiry Forms received from the Town Clerk.

A total of 2,478 enquiry forms were received during 1961 and, as in many cases the properties concerned have to be surveyed, the amount of work involved in the matter is quite appreciable.

Summary of Nuisances and Defects Found:—

Drainage

Cellar drains defective	13
Drains not efficiently trapped	4
Drains requiring reconstruction	34
Drains requiring ventilation shafts	4
Eaves and fall-pipes defective	65
Fallpipes requiring disconnecting	5
Sewers defective	39
Sink pipes and drains defective	241
Ventilation pipes defective	6
Waste pipes requiring disconnecting	2
Yard drains defective	18

	1	2	3	4	5
..	15
..	21
..	7
..	6
..	2
..	11
..	44
..	1
..	64
..	11
..	3
..	1
..	21
..	15
..	2

.. ..	3
or defective	23
for sexes	1

..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	1

.. .. . 5

to W.C. system	11
	2
	40

• •	• •	• •	• •	1
• •	• •	• •	• •	3

..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	15

..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	88
..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	10

908

Drains (flushing of)

The Department provides a service whereby owners are able to have drains flushed on payment of a fee of 7/6. 2/6 of this sum is paid by the Health Department to the Waterworks Department for water used.

In addition to flushing drains on payment, the two operatives employed for the purpose flush drains for testing under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. The following statement shows the extent of this work:—

Premises in respect of which a fee was paid	279
Testing drains	272
Drains at Schools and School Kitchens	5
„ „ Public Conveniences	12
„ „ Markets, etc.	1

In cases where the flushers are unable to clear choked drains, the matters are followed up by the Public Health Inspectors and the owners required to carry out the necessary work.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY LOCAL ACTS, BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

This class of house is subject to inspection under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871. There is, however, a weakness in this enactment in that there is no obligation on the proprietor to notify the Corporation that the premises are being used for the taking in of Lodgers. Cases, therefore, require to be discovered.

At the end of the year there were 169 houses-let-in-lodgings on the register, an increase of 39 during the year. The 976 rooms in these houses provide accommodation for a maximum of 5,389 persons or alternatively a minimum of 2,469 persons. This depends upon the use of the rooms, the standard for sleeping rooms being 300 cubic feet per person and for combined living and sleeping rooms 600 cubic feet per person. (The term "person" includes man, woman and child).

There were 287 visits made during the year and in 7 cases nuisances and breaches of regulations were abated or improvements affected, but in 2 cases the work required to abate the nuisance or render the improvement had not been completed at the end of the year. In one case of overcrowding the matter was reported to the Health Committee, who authorised proceedings to be instituted. In the meantime the overcrowding had been abated but the case was proceeded with. The case was heard in the Magistrates' Court, the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £2. (The maximum fine).

2. Common Lodging Houses.

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under Sections 235 - 248 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There are two common lodging houses in the Borough which provide accommodation for 56 persons in 11 rooms.

In one case conditions were found not to be satisfactory but on request repairs were effected and the premises redecorated and the conditions are now in order. 20 inspections were made during the year.

In addition to the two common lodging houses, other premises known as the "Central Hostel" have been provided by the Corporation and are under the control of the Estate and Property Management Department. Accommodation provided at 31st December, 1961, was for 40 males.

Monthly inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and any structural defect or unsatisfactory condition is notified to the Estate and Property Management Department.

3. Offensive Trades.

The carrying on of these trades is governed by the Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 107 and 108 and bye-laws.

There are 7 offensive trades established within the Borough. 23 inspections have been made during the year; no contravention of the bye-laws was discovered and there was no evidence of nuisances, but rat proofing was carried out at one establishment.

4. (1) Hairdressers.

Section 46 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, requires that every person carrying on the trade or business of a hairdresser or barber shall register his name and place of abode and also the premises in which such a business is carried on with the Corporation, who issue a certificate of registration. The Council has made bye-laws under this section for securing cleanliness of persons employed, of premises, and of the instruments, towels and equipment used.

The number of persons registered in the Borough is 233 (an increase of 17 since last year). These comprise 158 ladies' hairdressers, 66 gentlemen's hairdressers or barbers and 9 for both ladies and gentlemen.

528 visits were made to these premises during the year and conditions were generally found to be satisfactory. In two cases redecoration of the premises was necessary, in six cases a copy of the bye-laws was not displayed and in 5 the certificate of registration was not displayed. These matters were rectified on request.

(2) Itinerant Hairdressers.

Section 46 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 was extended by the passing and coming into force of Section 35 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956. This section extends and applies (in addition to persons referred to in Section 46) to any person who carries on the trade or business of a hairdresser or barber, but does not carry on such trade or business at any premises occupied by him. Provision is made for the making of bye-laws for securing the cleanliness of instruments, towels, equipment, and persons and their clothing. Such bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 7th January, 1959.

The number of persons registered as itinerant hairdressers is 5 (1 ladies' hairdresser and 4 gentlemen's hairdressers), an increase of 1 since last year.

5. Massage and Special Treatment.

Sections 66 to 75 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, provide for the licensing of establishments used for massage or special treatment, conditions under which licences may be granted, and for the making of bye-laws. Bye-laws were made and came into force on the 1st December, 1950.

The bye-laws include provision for making and exhibiting a scale of charges, for keeping a copy of any advertisement published, for the conduct of the business and for keeping records in a manner prescribed by the Council.

At the end of the year there were 31 establishments on the register, a decrease of 3 since 1960. 124 visits were paid during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory, and no case was considered to require more than verbal corrective action.

There is also one establishment for massage or special treatment carried on by a registered member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy which, under the provisions of Section 73 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, may only be inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or a registered medical practitioner. Such inspection has revealed conditions which are entirely satisfactory.

6. Noise Nuisances.

Under the provisions of Section 44 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, a noise nuisance can be dealt with as a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. For the purposes of this Section "a noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person makes or continues or causes to be made or continued any excessive, unreasonable, or unnecessary noise which is prejudicial to health."

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, provides that a noise or vibration which is a nuisance shall be a statutory nuisance for the purposes of Part 3 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Under this procedure a local authority can require the abatement of a noise or vibration by the service of an abatement notice which, if not complied with, can be enforced by proceedings in a magistrate's court. Apart from this, three or more occupiers of land or premises aggrieved may take action themselves by complaint to a Justice of the Peace. A defence in respect of noise or vibration in the course of a trade or business is to prove that the best practicable means have been taken to prevent the noise or vibration or to counteract its effect. Statutory undertakings and aircraft are exempt from the provisions of this Act.

The Act also deals with loudspeakers in streets and provides for the hours during which loudspeakers shall not be used. Loudspeakers are, however, permitted to be operated in certain special circumstances, e.g. for police, fire brigade or ambulance purposes. Provision is also made for the repeal of local acts and bye-laws by the Minister after consultation with, and in the case of loudspeakers with the consent of, the local authority.

During the year 6 complaints have been received of noise nuisances and two cases are still under observation from last year.

Of the 6 complaints, in 3 cases it was considered that a noise nuisance did not exist. In 2 instances noise was being caused because of night work in factories and windows being left open. As a result of informal action, the firms concerned agreed to keep the windows closed during the night. In the third case the noise was being caused by a builder's lift. On request the supports were greased and the noise ceased. In the 3 cases where it was considered that a nuisance did not exist, the alleged noise was from machinery in factories.

Of the 2 cases carried over from the previous year, in one instance a nuisance has not yet been observed and in the other instance some work has been done to mitigate the nuisance and the firm are in consultation with an acoustics engineer with a view to having further work carried out.

7. Refuse Tips.

Under Section 15 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956, provision is made for the making of bye-laws with respect to refuse tips.

Bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 1st February, 1958. These provide for the manner in which refuse shall be deposited, that land shall not be used for tipping in contravention of the bye-laws, that every tip shall when so required by the Council be adequately fenced, that such fence shall be well maintained, and that a tip no longer used shall not be allowed to become noxious, vermin infested or liable to become ignited. Penalties for contraventions are provided for.

The bye-laws are worked jointly by the Borough Engineer's Department and the Health Department.

There are 52 tips within the Borough and during the year 186 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors. In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings. In 2 cases it was found that the tip was not being used in accordance with the bye-laws. On being notified of this, the owners took the necessary action so that the bye-laws were complied with.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	45	200	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	835	596	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	47			
TOTAL	927	796	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3		1	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-			-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3		2	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	23	22		6	
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1		1	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	5	5		2	
TOTAL	36	35		12	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

(Sections 110 & 111).

Nature of work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	17	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	17	—	—	—	—	—

3. Lists received. Contractors Workmen. Prosecutions.
21 18 192 —

4. Non-Mechanical Factories on Register.

Carpet making and sewing ..	..	..	..	..	2
Clothing and similar trades ..	..	..	..	..	18
Dressmaking .. ..	..	..	..	..	4
French Polishers .. ..	..	..	..	..	5
Millinery .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Plumbers .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Radio and Television repairs ..	..	..	..	..	3
Wool Sorting .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Upholstery .. ..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous trades and manufactures ..	..	..	..	..	9
Total					45

5. Number of Bakehouses on Register.

Bakehouses with power ..	..	..	..	..	76
Bakehouses without power ..	..	..	..	..	2
Total					78

Underground Bakehouses (Section 54)

There is no underground bakehouse within the district.

CANAL BOATS

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 249-258.

Public Health Act, 1961, Section 79.

HUDDERSFIELD REGISTRATION DISTRICT.

No boats were inspected during 1961 as the use of the canal for barge traffic was discontinued in September, 1953.

The number of boats on the register of this authority is 8.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The part of the Act administered by this Department (Section 38) deals with ventilation, heating, lighting, sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc. During visits to shops a nuisance or a defect was found to exist on 4 occasions. On re-inspection it was found that these conditions had been remedied. No case was considered to require more than verbal corrective action.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Certificates of Temporary Exemption.

No application for a "Certificate of Temporary Exemption" under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act, 1956 has been received during the year.

Prior Approval of Installations.

In one case request was made for the Council's approval under Section 3 (2) of the Clean Air Act, 1956 of boiler plant. The plans and specifications were approved.

Notification of New Installations.

Notification of the installation of new plant to the local authority is required by Section 3 (3) of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The following notifications have been received during the year:-

Package boilers, oil fired	..	..	..	..	2
Sectional boilers, coke fired	..	..	..	..	1
Sectional boilers, oil fired	..	..	..	..	9
Shell boilers, chain grate stokers (coal)	..	..	..	..	3
Shell boilers, ram coking stokers (coal)	..	..	..	..	9
Shell boilers, underfeed stokers (coal)	..	..	..	..	3
Shell boilers, adapted for oil firing	1
Shell boilers, oil fired	1

Total	29
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SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

AREA	ACREAGE	NUMBER OF PREMISES			DATE OF		
		Total	Domestic	Others	Order made by Council	Confirmation by Minister	Order coming into Operation
Buxton Road—New Street	19½	491	34	457	6.8.58	28.11.58	1.10.59
New Street—Market Place	5½	238	15	323	3.12.58	29.1.59	1.10.59
South Crosland—Butternab	610	385	333	52	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Crosland Hill - Cowlersley	340	1074	874	200	5.4.61	19.9.61	1.11.62
Netherton - Dryclough	646	1686	1477	209	6.12.61	23.3.62	1.10.63

Smoke Control Areas.

In addition, inspection has commenced on parts of Milnsbridge, Crosland Hill, Crosland Moor and Lockwood. It is intended that this will be the sixth smoke control area. The area contains approximately 2,000 domestic premises and is approximately 307 acres in extent.

On 2 occasions smoke was observed coming from chimneys within operative areas. In each instance a cautionary letter was sent by the Town Clerk to the occupiers of the premises.

In one case the smoke was caused by the burning of wood on an open fire and in the second case by the burning of paper on a sectional boiler. In neither case was there a deliberate attempt to not comply with the Order as coke was the fuel being burned.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS

Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

Month	No. of Observations	No. Showing Dark Smoke	No. of Cases constituting an Offence (Section 1)
January ..	39	8	1
February ..	28	6	1
March	41	8	1
April	28	—	—
May	52	6	—
June	35	5	1
July	32	8	2
August	38	5	—
September ..	48	11	1
October	39	3	—
November ..	52	8	1
December ..	28	6	1
TOTALS ..	460	74	9

Where an offence under Section 1 of the Act has occurred, the matter is reported to the Health Committee who instruct the Town Clerk to write to the firm concerned cautioning and warning them that any further offence may lead to prosecution. Further breaches are reported and consideration is given as to whether or not legal proceedings should be instituted or a further cautionary letter sent.

During the year there were 9 contraventions of Section 1, a percentage of 1.96 of the observations taken as against a percentage of 10.83 of the observations taken during 1960 and a percentage of 32.41 of the observations taken during 1959. Of the 9 contraventions, 2 were first offences, the remaining 7 were committed by firms who had already received letters of caution or who had previously been proceeded against. In 4 of the 7 cases, legal proceedings were instituted; in each case the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined.

In the remaining 3 cases, a second cautionary letter was sent by the Town Clerk in 2 instances, and in the third case, because of the circumstances of the offence, no further action was taken.

In the 4 cases where proceedings have been taken, 2 firms had been proceeded against once previously, and one firm twice. In one case it was the first time the firm had been proceeded against. The fines imposed varied from £5 to £15 and totalled £35.

Since proceedings against offenders under Section 1 of the Act were commenced, 23 cases have been heard in the Magistrates' Court and in each case a conviction was obtained.

No notices have been served under Section 16 of the Act during the year (nuisances from smoke other than from chimneys or smoke other than dark smoke from a chimney). In several instances, however, as a result of informal action, nuisances from smoke were immediately discontinued upon request by the Public Health Inspector. Nuisances such as these frequently occur by the burning of wood on demolition sites. In one case a nuisance was being caused by the heating of an asphalt pan by burning wood.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The recording of atmospheric pollution has been continued at the five recording stations situated in the Borough at Lindley Moor, Crosland Moor, Ravensknowle Park, Public Abattoir and Sewage Works, Deighton. At each station there is a deposit gauge and lead peroxide apparatus.

The analysis is carried out by the Sewage Works Manager and the Public Analyst. The following graphs indicate month by month the quantity of solids deposited, both soluble and insoluble, and the quantity of SO_3 .

The average rainfall for the five stations was 33.6 inches as compared with 41.11 inches in 1960; the average annual deposit of solids for the same five stations was 184.55 tons per square mile, as compared with 207.6 tons per square mile in 1960.

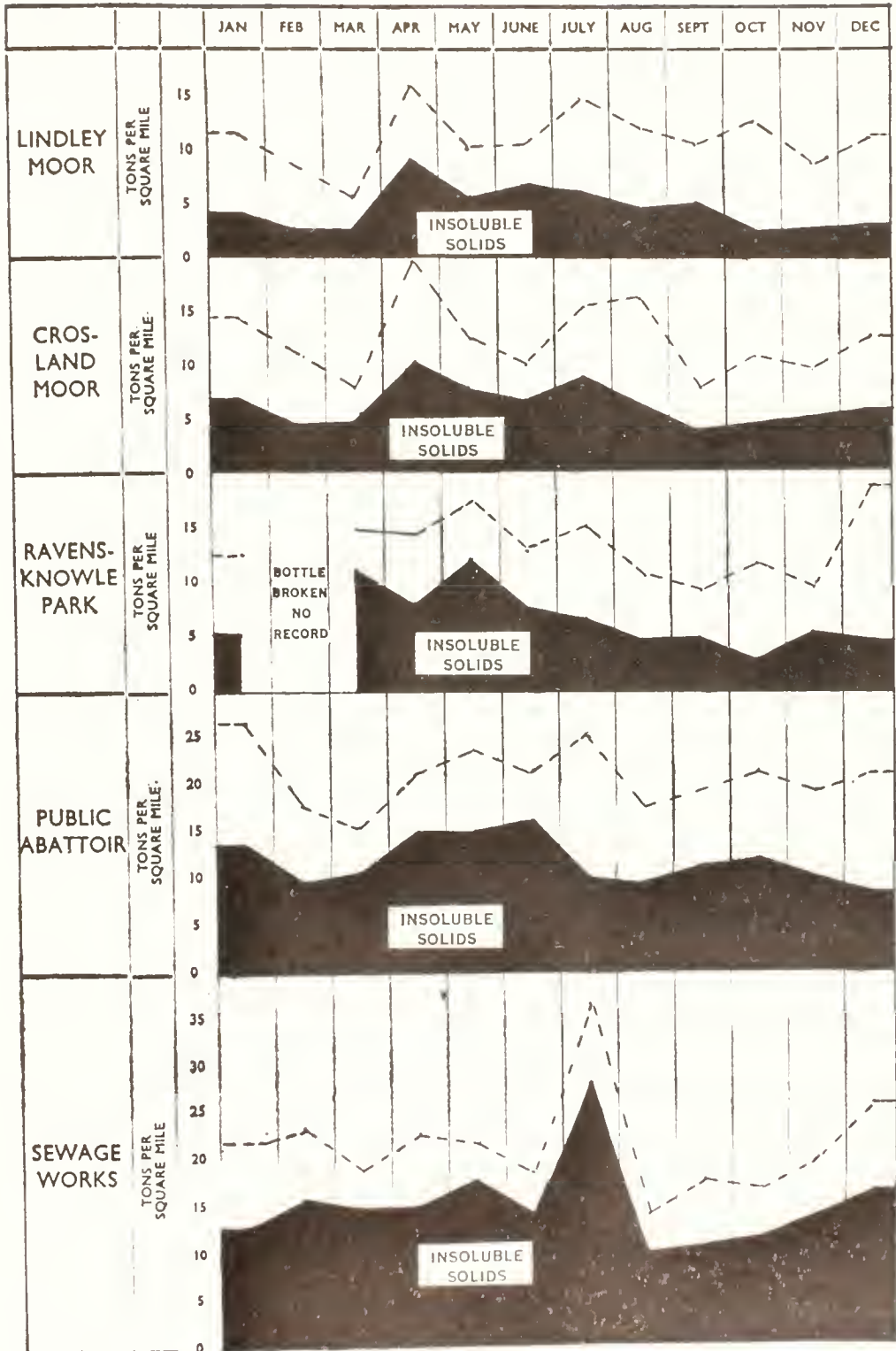
The amount of sulphur recorded is very similar to that of last year and is slightly below the average over the past ten years.

The use of these five stations is to be discontinued after 31st December, 1961. This has been decided upon as the result of a report of the investigations of the Working Party on the National Survey on Air Pollution, set up by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to report on the adaption of the existing scheme of measurements to present day needs.

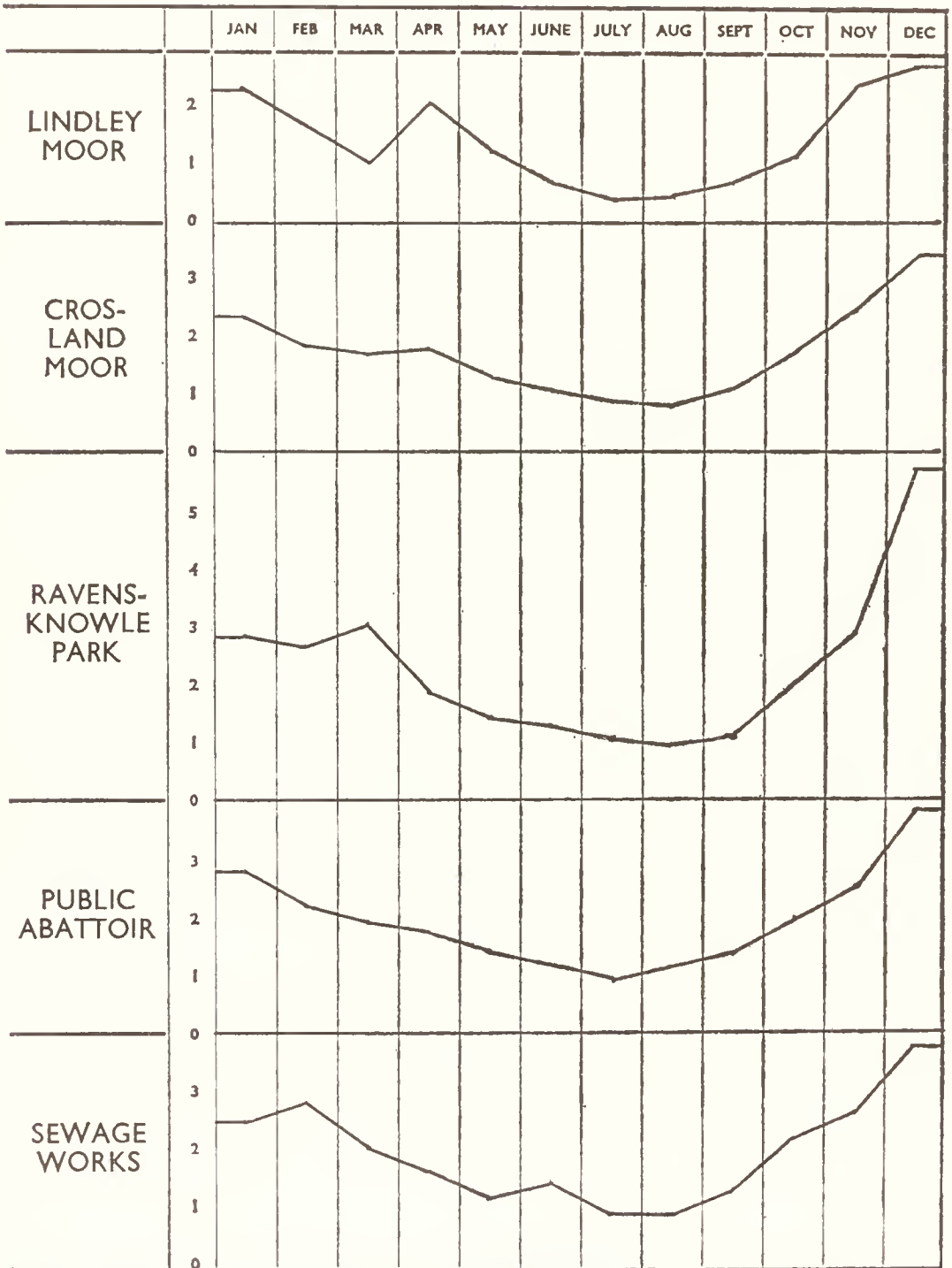
A summary of the report is "For present day national needs a detailed knowledge of the distribution of smoke and sulphur dioxide in certain areas throughout the country is required both in connection with clean air and for medical studies of the effect of air pollution on health. For this purpose all the existing daily measurements of concentrations of these pollutants are of continuing value but will need to be extended to certain other towns selected on a statistical basis to obtain a yard stick against which pollution in any town may be judged. Measurements of grit and dust-fall made with the deposit gauge are of local rather than of national value. The rough measurements of sulphur trioxide are not sufficiently precise to meet modern national requirements and it is probably only in special circumstances that they still have even local value."

This Borough was one of the towns selected on the statistical basis, to form part of the national scheme and for this reason only the volumetric apparatus stations are to be in operation in the future.

DEPOSIT GAUGES

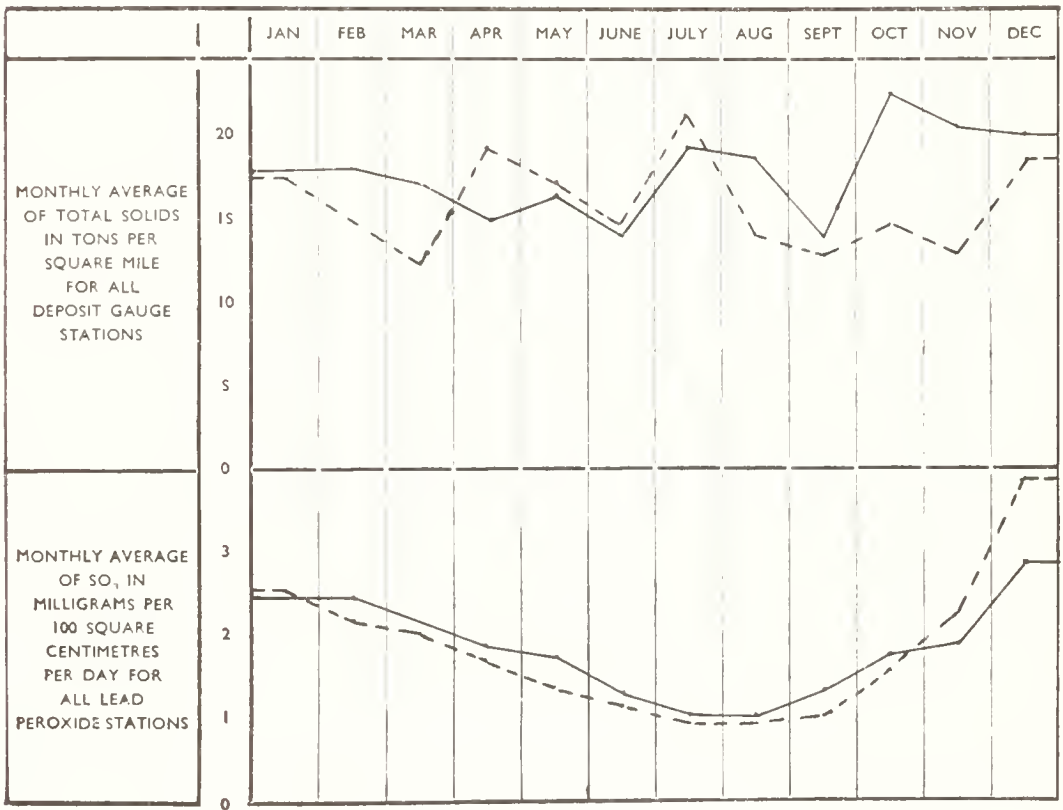


ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

Weight of SO_3 collected per 100 square centimetres per day (in milligrams)

GRAPHS SHOWING AVERAGE MONTHLY FIGURES FOR TOTAL SOLIDS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE AND SO_2 IN MILLIGRAMS PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES PER DAY IN THE BOROUGH

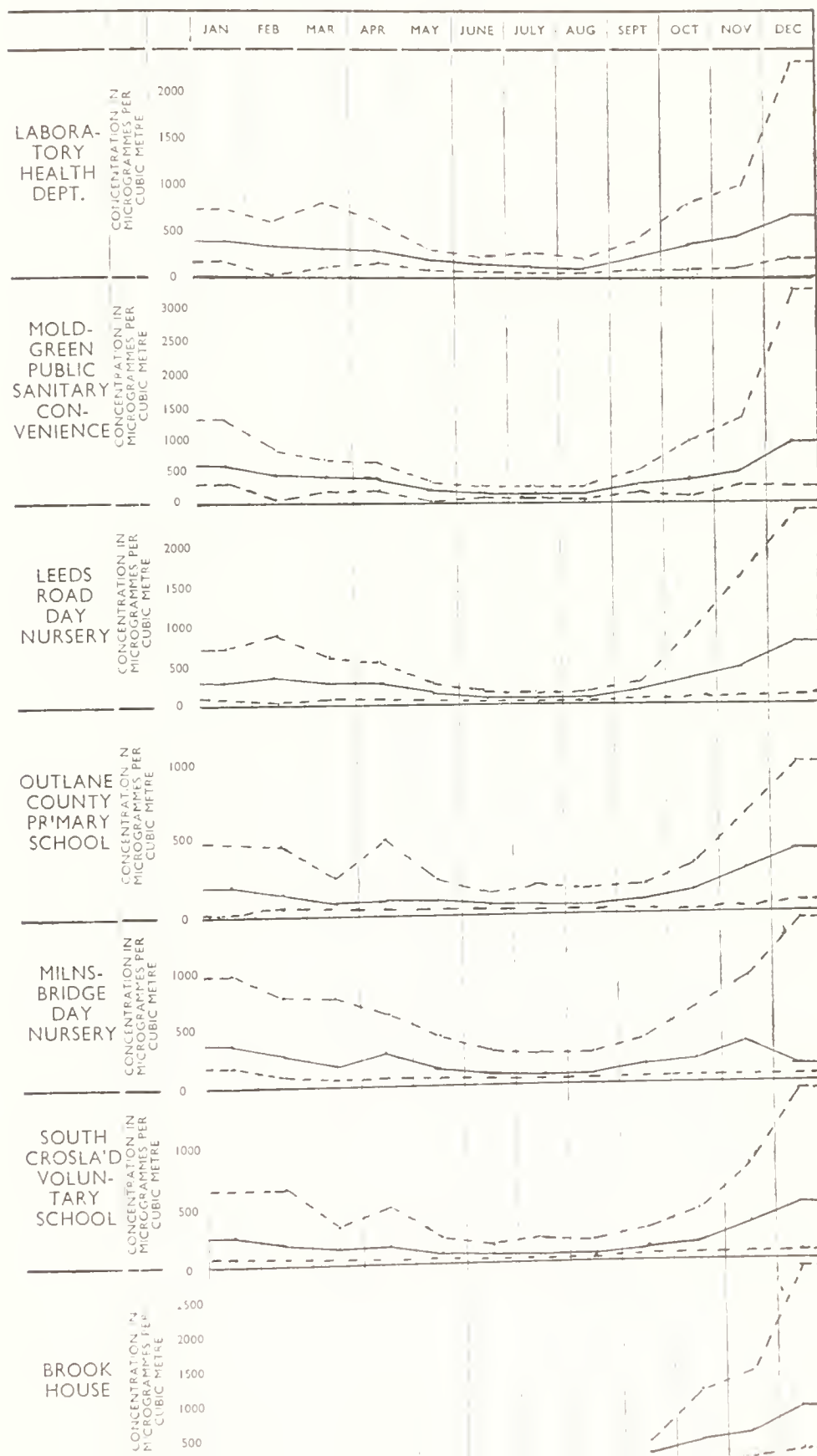
————— 1960
 - - - - - 1961



In addition to the five atmospheric pollution stations there are seven sets of daily volumetric smoke apparatus. These are situated at the Health Department, Moldgreen, Leeds Road Day Nursery, Outlane, Milnsbridge Day Nursery, South Crosland Voluntary School and Brook House, Greenhead Road. The one at Brook House has only been in operation since the 1st September, 1961.

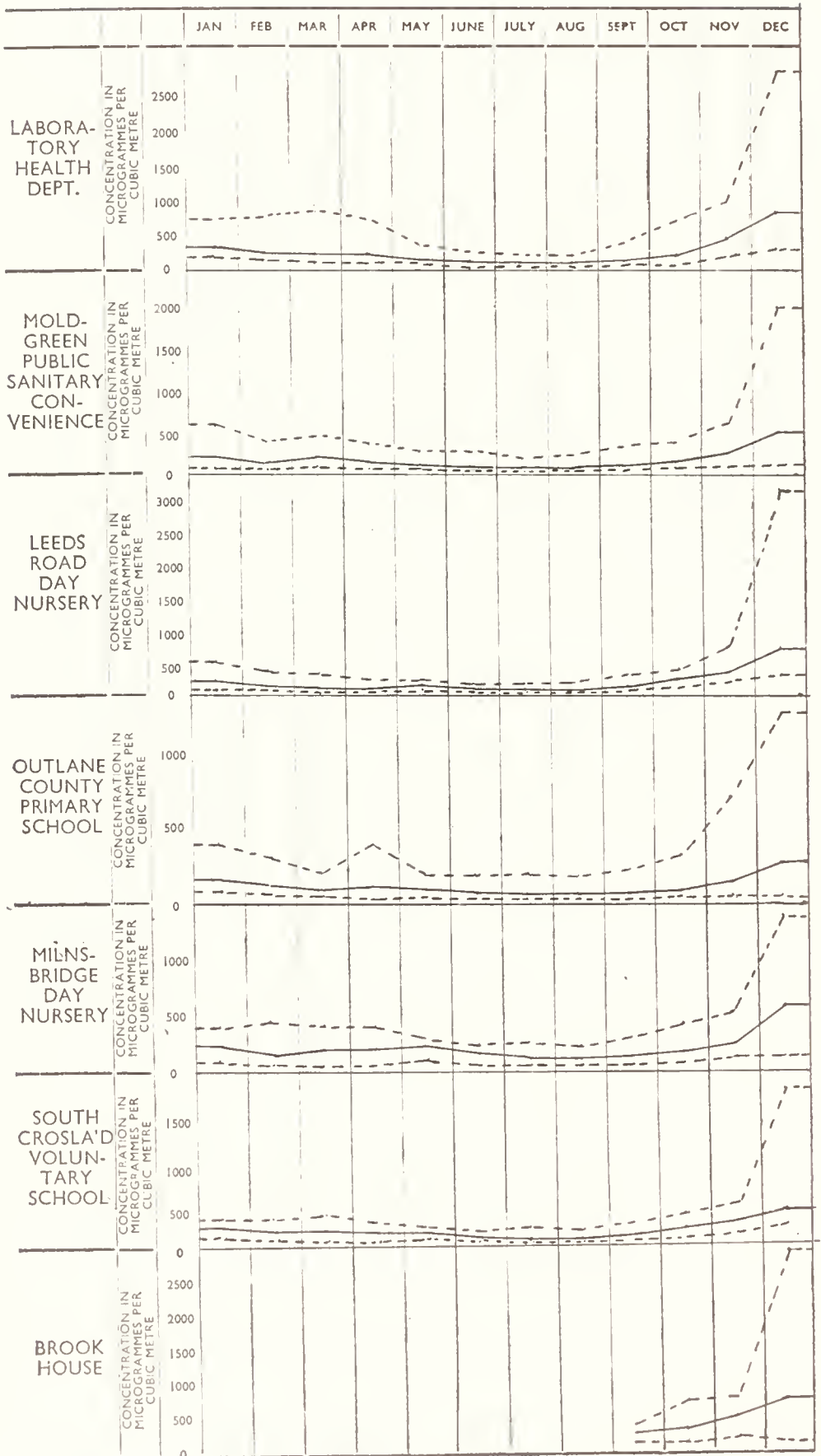
With this apparatus air is drawn from the outside through glass tubing by means of an electrical pump, the volume being measured by a gas meter. This measured quantity of air passes through a filter pad and, from the intensity of the stain resulting from solid impurities in the air, the amount of smoke is obtained. This is now expressed as a daily mean concentration in micrograms per cubic meter, having previously been expressed in milligrams per 100 cubic metres. The air is then passed through a chemical solution from which, by titration, the amount of sulphur dioxide is calculated. This is now also expressed in micrograms per cubic metre, having been previously expressed in parts per 100 million by volume. Daily readings are taken. The method of expressing the concentrations of smoke and sulphur were altered in April, 1961.

AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH _____
HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -
LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -



SULPHUR DIOXIDE

AVERAGE VALUE FOR MONTH —————
 HIGHEST VALUE FOR MONTH - - - - -
 LOWEST VALUE FOR MONTH - · - · -



Station	Highest Smoke Concentration Recorded.		Lowest Smoke Concentration Recorded.		Average Daily Smoke Concentration.		Highest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded.		Lowest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded.		Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide Concentration	
	Recorded in milligrams per 100 cubic metres.		Recorded in parts per 100 million.									
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Laboratory, Health Department.	142 (9th Dec. Wind negligible. Dull with frost and fog.)	242 (23rd Dec. Wind moderate North east, clear and frost.)	2 (16th Nov. Wind light west. Cloudy with light showers.)	0 (12th and 13th Feb. Wind gusty south west. Bright periods and showers.)	25.81	25.75	55 (8th Dec. Wind negligible. Dull with frost and fog.)	95.55 (16th Dec. Wind negligible, fog.)	2.3 (13th Sept. Wind negligible, south. Sunny and dry.)	1.08 (30th June Wind negligible, sunny and dry.)	10.61	10.92
Moldgreen Public Sanitary Convenience.	235 (8th Dec. Wind negligible. Dull with frost and fog.)	332 (19th Dec. Wind negligible. fog.)	4 (26th June Sunday)	1 (5th and 6th Feb. Wind strong variable, westerly, rain, snow and frost.)	34.82	34.32	26.8 (8th Dec. Wind negligible Light rain, frost, fog later.)	70.22 (19th Dec. Wind neg- ligible, fog.)	1.1 (11th June Light wind south-west. Bright periods, showers.)	0.43 (20th and 21st Aug. Wind strong west, north west, Bright periods and showers.)	6.04	6.55

Station	Highest Smoke Concentration Recorded.		Lowest Smoke Concentration Recorded.		Average Daily Smoke Concentration		Highest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded.		Lowest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded.		Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide Concentration.	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Leeds Road Day Nursery.	Recorded in milligrams per 100 cubic metres.											
	119 (8th Jan. Wind light south-west Overcast.)	240 (16th Dec. Wind neg- ligible, fog.)	2 (26th June Sunday)	(11th Feb. Wind light south west. periods showers.)	21.62	24.63	22.4 (26th June Wind neg- ligible. Bright periods, overcast.)	106.99 (16th Dec. Wind neg- ligible. Fog.)	1.1 (14th and 15th Aug. Wind light south-west Bright periods, later rain. 17th Aug. Wind neg- ligible. Bright periods, light rain.)	0.6 (30th Mar., wind gusty south-west overcast showers.)	6.25	7.69
Outlane County Primary School.	Recorded in parts per 100 million.											
	70 (19th Nov. Wind light-south Overcast with showers.)	107 (19th Dec. Wind neg- ligible, Fog.)	0 (3rd Feb. Wind strong south-west. Overcast light rain and fog.)	0 (26th Jan. Wind light north east Bright periods. 18th Aug. Wind light south-west fine and sunny. 19th Aug. Wind mod- erate west north west Overcast, showers. 26th Aug. Wind light south-west. Overcast, showers. 10th Oct. Wind strong west south west, rain overcast. 20th Oct. Wind strong west north west, rain overcast.)	13.02	11.0	24. (9th Dec. Wind neg- ligible. Light rain with frost and fog later.)	47.15 (20th Dec. Wind neg- ligible. Fog and frost.)	0.4 (17th April Wind neg- ligible. Bright periods, light rain.)	0.4 (30th Mar. Wind gusty south-west Overcast showers.)	4.12	3.79

Station	Recorded in milligrams per 100 cubic metres						Recorded in parts per 100 million					
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Millsbridge Pay Nuisery	129 (7th Dec. Wind neg light light rain with frost and fog later)	180 (16th Dec. Wind neg light fog)	3 (19th June Sunday)	27th and 28th June Wind light south west Bright periods 4th Aug. Gale west. Wet. 15th Aug. Wind moderate south west Showers. 16th Aug Wind south west fine, Sunny periods. 22nd Aug Wind strong west Heavy rain bright periods. 30th Aug Wind negligible Sunny. Very hot	25.34	19.74	13.6 (23rd Feb. Wind light south-west. Bright periods.)	50.5 (19th Dec. Wind neg light fog)	0.8 (13th Aug Wind light south-west Bright periods light rain)	0.48 (20th and 21st Aug. Wind strong west. South west Bright periods showers.)	4.27	4.78
South Cross and Vehumna School commenced 1860	84 (8th Dec. Wind neg light Puff with fog)	161 (16th Dec. Wind neg light fog)	3 (1st Aug Wind light south west Bright periods, showers)	30th Aug Wind negligible Sunny very hot	19.77	17.2	31.6 (7th Dec. Wind neg light rain with frost and fog later)	63.96 (16th Dec. Wind neg light fog)	0.3 (1st Aug Wind light south-west Bright periods, showers)	0.38 (20th and 21st Aug. Wind strong west North-west Bright periods showers)	5.24	5.8

Station	Highest Smoke Concentration Recorded		Lowest Smoke Concentration Recorded		Average Daily Smoke Concentration		Highest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded		Lowest Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Recorded		Average Daily Sulphur Dioxide Concentration	
	Recorded in Milligrams per 100 Cubic Metres						Recorded in Parts per 100 Million					
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
BROOK HOUSE (commenced 1.9.61)	—	289 (19th Dec. wind neg- ligible fog)	—	4 (14th Sept. wind south west overcast light showers)	—	39.98	—	103.21 (19th Dec. wind neg- ligible fog)	—	1.95 (16th Sept. wind strong west heavy rain)	—	11.98

Note: (For comparison purposes the 1961 readings for smoke and sulphur dioxide which are expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre have been converted into milligrams per 100 cubic metres for smoke and parts per 100 million for sulphur dioxide)

Other forms of Pollution.

Co-operation with the Inspector under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906, still continues and it was found necessary to notify him on 4 occasions of emissions of fumes which had been noted by Public Health Inspectors.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Action taken in respect of bug infested houses is as follows: —

1. Houses owned by the Council.

Slight infestations are treated with liquid insecticide containing D.D.T. and heavy infestations by hydrogen cyanide gas.

2. Privately owned houses.

These are dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949. If the infestation is such that the use of hydrogen cyanide gas is considered necessary, the local authority may (and by bearing the cost) require all persons to vacate the infested premises and the "risk" area during the period of fumigation.

The following tabulation shows the action taken:—

	Number found to be infested.	Disinfested with	
		Insecticide.	H.C.N.
Council Houses	14	9	5
Privately Owned Houses	7	1	6

3. Inspections.

Council Houses	..	..	..	..	1,862
Privately Owned Houses	..	..	..	..	562
Second hand furniture and clothing dealers premises.	..	..	..	..	15

Inspection of Council houses is carried out by an officer specially appointed, who also inspects private houses, the tenants of which are about to occupy Council houses.

HOUSING

Houses erected in the Borough.

	By the Corporation				Privately
	Temporary	Permanent		Total	
		Traditional	Non-Traditional		
1914-1944	—	5,349	—	5,349	7,895
1945-1955	250	767	2,295	3,312	923
1956	—	46	226	272	290
1957	—	32	290	322	365
1958	—	6	226	232	326
1959	—	31	32	63	417
1960	—	140	—	140	366
1961	—	317	—	317	378
Houses in course of erection	—	177	—	177	—

Number of dwellinghouses of all classes	..	..	..	47,446
Number of new dwellinghouses erected	..	..	..	695
Number of houses owned by the Corporation	..	..	..	11,666

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

(a)	(i)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	1,753
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for this purpose.	1,753
	(iii)	Number of revisits.	1,675
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	339
	(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	339
(c)		Number of dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.	217
(d)		Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) where nuisances or defects were found.	920

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers:—

Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied.	299
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
	(a) By Owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	38
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) By Owners.	41
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	55
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	29
(iii) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	8
(iv) Number of dwellinghouses closed	8

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	1
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit.	Nil

E. Local Authority owned dwellinghouses Certified Unfit by the Medical Officer of Health.

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which certificates of unfitness have been issued	56
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of certificates of unfitness	95

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	5
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	5
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	39
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year	5
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	11
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	79

5. Housing Acts, 1949-1959. Improvement Grants.

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants
Number of applications received	24	202
Number of applications approved	22	192
Number in respect of owner/occupier houses	20	174
Number in respect of rented houses.	2	18
Number where work has been completed	25	153

(As this section is handled by the Borough Architect, this information has been supplied by him.)

6. Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Certificates of Disrepair.

Number of certificates not yet revoked	8
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7. Rent Act, 1957—Certificates of Disrepair.

Number of applications received	7
Number of undertakings given by landlords	..	..	..	—
Number of certificates issued	..	..	..	6
Number of applications refused	..	..	..	1
Number where notices have been served but awaiting expiration	..	..	..	—
Number being investigated	..	..	..	—

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Clearance Areas represented and confirmed prior to 1st January, 1940

No. of Areas	No. of Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Houses Vacated	No. of Houses Occupied	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of persons Displaced.
71*	1,544	1,515	29	—	5,136	5,136

*Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of 9 of these areas and include 145 houses as property adjoining the areas and 636 persons to be displaced.

PROGRESS OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

Period 1st January, 1940 to 31st December, 1960.

Orders in respect of 58 Clearance Areas were confirmed of which 29 were dealt with as Compulsory Purchase Orders and which include adjoining properties reasonably necessary for satisfactory redevelopment.

A summary of these areas is as follows:—

In Clearance Areas.			In Lands Adjoining.	
No. of Areas	No. of Houses.	No. of persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses	No. of persons to be Displaced.
58	998	2,447	145	391

Period Ending 31st December, 1961.

No.	Clearance Area	Date of				No. of Houses	No. of Persons to be displaced
		Represent- ation	Order	Ministry Enquiry or Inspect'n	Confirm- ation		
54	Paddock No. 1	18.9.59	6.1.60	14.9.60	25.1.61	5	8
55	Paddock No. 2	18.9.59	6.1.60	14.9.60	25.1.61	68	146
56	Spring Street No. 1	13.11.59	6.4.60	5.10.60	1.3.61	8	12
*57	Spring Street No. 2 (part)	13.11.59	6.4.60	5.10.60	1.3.61	13	20
62	Dale Street	17.6.60	3.8.60	16.11.60	10.4.61	116	261
63	Manchester Road No. 2	16.9.60	5.10.60	14.2.61	3.6.61	25	62
64	Manchester Road No. 3	16.9.60	5.10.60	14.2.61	3.6.61	8	10
65	Albert Street No. 2	16.9.60	5.10.60	15.2.61	9.5.61	30	71
66	South Street No. 1	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61		20	43
67	South Street No. 2	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61		33	67
68	South Street No. 3	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61		8	22
69	South Street No. 4	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61		3	17
70	South Street No. 5	16.12.60	7.6.61	31.10.61		2	18
71	Northgate	17.3.61	7.6.61	13.9.61	10.11.61	27	72
72	Manchester Road No. 4	19.5.61	5.7.61	31.10.61		17	27
73	Whiteley Street No. 2	19.5.61	1.11.61			8	15
74	Whiteley Street No. 3	19.5.61	1.11.61			8	18
75	Meltham Road	19.5.61	5.7.61	31.10.61		6	9
76	Cowrakes Road	16.6.61	4.10.61	19.12.61		6	14
77	Moor Lane	13.10.61	1.11.61	19.12.61		4	11
78	Longwood Road No. 1	13.10.61	6.12.61			28	52
79	Longwood Road No. 2	13.10.61	6.12.61			4	6

* Part of Spring Street No. 2 Clearance Area was included in a Clearance Order which was confirmed during the 1960 period.

Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in respect of Areas Numbers 54, 55, part of 57, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75 and 78.

These Orders include 47 houses occupied by 131 persons in the lands adjoining the clearance areas.

Summary of rehousing and demolition during 1961.

Number of houses vacated	..	..	351
Number of persons displaced	..	..	885
Number of houses demolished	..	..	298

Co-ordination with Other Departments.

Plans of new buildings and alterations to buildings submitted to the Highways and Town Planning Committee are examined and any proposal which does not comply with the Acts or Regulations enforced by the Health Department is noted and the plans amended accordingly.

As already mentioned (see page 109) improvement grants are administered by the Borough Architect. Where an owner makes an enquiry or applies for an improvement grant the Borough Architect consults the Health Department and an opinion is expressed on any action likely to be taken under the Housing Act.

As a result of these enquiries and applications 363 inspections have been made by public health inspectors.

SCHOOLS

127 visits were paid to schools during the year. The condition of the sanitary accommodation was found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The object of the Act is to secure the use of clean designated filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed and lined. It prescribes for the annual licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored and the registration of premises where filling materials listed in the Act are used.

New regulations, the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961, came into force on the 1st August, 1961, and supercede former regulations made in 1951 and 1954. The Regulations provide for adding used wood wool as a filling material to which the Act applies; standards of cleanliness for each filling material to which the Act applies; analysts for the purpose of tests under the Act; fees which may be charged by the analyst for making the tests; the form in which the certificates of the results is to be given; and the form in which records are to be kept and information recorded by occupiers of licensed or registered premises.

At the end of the year the number of premises registered was 11 and 9 visits were paid to these premises. Conditions were found to be satisfactory. 14 samples were taken and all were found to be satisfactory.

There are no premises in the Borough where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Two full-time operatives are engaged on dealing with surface infestation. All work is carried out in accordance with recommendations laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The use of Warfarin is still proving satisfactory for rats and is being used in preference to the pre-baiting method wherever possible. Some doubt has arisen as to its complete effectiveness for mice, and pre-baiting and poison methods are having to be used more. During the year 967 complaints of infestation were made to this Department. Of these complaints 510 were in relation to rats. Most of the infestations continue to be of a minor nature.

Wherever drains are suspected to be the source of infestation they are smoke tested under the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Health Act, 1936. During the year 63 drains were tested, of which 57 were found to be defective and to be sources of infestation.

Tips, rivers and streams have again been inspected for rat infestation and treated where necessary.

Maintenance treatments of the sewers are carried out by the Borough Engineer's Department.

The following tables give a summary of the work carried out:—

I. Pre-baiting method of control

	Treatments carried out	No. of pre-baiting points	Poison baits laid	No. of bodies found	No. presumed killed
Rats ..	29	514	447	67	138
Mice ..	225	1,184	2,247	68	—
Totals ..	254	1,698	2,694	135	138

II. Warfarin direct poisoning method

	Treatments started or continued	No. of bodies found
Rats	607	139
Mice	879	105
Totals	1,486	244

NOTE. With this method the kill cannot be accurately ascertained.

III. Sewer Treatments

Total number of manholes	No. of manholes baited	No. of manholes showing part-take	No. of manholes showing complete take
4,079	478	38	82

AIR RAID SHELTERS

During the year 65 inspections of air raid shelters were made. 5 shelters were closed on a certification by the Medical Officer of Health because of persistent misuse.

PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 47 conveniences situated in the Borough, providing the following facilities:—

For Gentlemen
32

For Ladies
15

Comprising:

Urinals only 4

W.C.s and Washbasins .. 15

Urinals and Washbasins 4

Urinals and W.C.s .. 5

Urinals W.C.s and Washbasins 19

The construction of one convenience for ladies and gentlemen was completed during the year. This is the Paddock Head War Memorial and the conveniences are part of a building which also contains a reading room. A further convenience for ladies and gentlemen is under construction and the contracts for two more conveniences have been let. Washing facilities, which are free, are provided in all conveniences where space permits.

At the Market Place conveniences (male and female) an attendant is on duty at each place throughout the time the conveniences are open. Washing facilities with hot water are provided and there is also free washing facilities, but without hot water. Washing facilities with hot water is provided free at one ladies convenience.

Two men with one van and one man with one van (also used for Home Help duties) are employed on cleaning the other conveniences with the exception of four which are solely for the use of females. A part time lady cleaner is employed to cleanse these four conveniences and she also undertakes part time duties at the Market Place conveniences.

The locks to the W.C.'s in the conveniences in the town centre still continue to be wilfully damaged necessitating frequent repairs. Conveniences in the outer districts are now receiving the attention of irresponsible persons and various damage has been done to fittings to urinals during the year.

Regular inspections are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Fairs, Sanitary Accommodation.

Bye-laws made under Section 80 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949 require in suitable situations of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for persons employed in or about pleasure fairs and for the public attending the fairs. They also provide for such conveniences to be kept in good repair and in a reasonably clean and sanitary condition and for the conveniences to be labelled for men and women respectively.

On three occasions during the year fairs were held at Canker Lane, Leeds Road, two being small fairs. On each occasion tub closets were provided by the Markets and Fairs Department, these were inspected by Public Health Inspectors during the times the fairs were open, and were found to be satisfactory.

CINEMAS AND THEATRES

There are ten cinemas and one theatre in the Borough. During the year 12 visits have been paid. Conditions as to sanitary accommodation were generally found to be satisfactory.

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF WATER

Water from Corporation Mains.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	6	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	71	2	2

Water other than that supplied by the Corporation	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
Chemical Analysis	3	—	—
Bacteriological Examination	5	—	5

Examination of water from Swimming Baths and Paddling Pools.	Number of Samples		
	Taken	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory
From Swimming Baths (Bacteriological Examination)	36	—	1
„ Paddling Pools („ „)	12	—	2

(All bacteriological results are based on the standard for tap water as specified by the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Housing and Local Government.)

Where the water from the swimming baths or paddling pools is found to be unsatisfactory, the appropriate Department is notified and the necessary measures are taken to bring the water up to a satisfactory standard.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The three public swimming baths in the Borough (the large and small pools at Cambridge Road, and the one at Ramsden Street) are operated on the continuous flow system and are equipped with up to date chlorination plant, using chlorine gas working on the “break point” principle. This allows for a higher residual of free chlorine which can be tolerated by bathers without discomfort.

The addition of soda ash neutralises acids which are formed when the chlorine re-acts with organic matter and ammonia in the water and thus a satisfactory alkaline state is maintained.

New Street School Swimming Bath.

This is for the exclusive use of school children. The equipment comprises a “Robin Hood” boiler, hand fired by coke, “Pulsometer” pressure filter and a “Tiplometer” chlorination plant. Sodium hypochlorite is used for chlorination and soda ash is used to regulate the pH value.

Salendine Nook Schools.

This bath is also used exclusively by school children. The pool works on the continuous flow system, the period of “turnover” being 3 hours. Heat is supplied from the central heating plant. Chlorination of the water is by injection of chlorine gas and the addition of soda ash regulates the pH value.

Summary of examination of water from Public Swimming Pools and Paddling Pools carried out by Public Health Inspectors.

Swimming Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Cambridge Road			
(1) Large Pool	82	81	1
(2) Small Pool	82	81	2
Ramsden Street	81	81	—
New Street School	54	54	—
Salendine Nook Schools	56	56	—
TOTALS	355	353	3

Paddling Pools	No. of days when tested	No. of satisfactory tests	No. of unsatisfactory tests
Greenhead Park	7	7	—
Beaumont Park	11	10	1
Ravensknowle Park	10	9	1
Fernside	5	4	1
TOTALS	33	30	3

Test Applied.

The test which is made to determine the amount of residual chlorine is carried out on the spot by means of a Lovibond Comparator. The action of chlorine in swimming bath and paddling pool water is to oxidise any organic substance present in the water. The amount not so used is available to destroy organisms and is known as "residual" chlorine.

Two small tubes each of 10 millilitres capacity are filled with water from the pool and an indicator is added to the water in one of the tubes. Both tubes are then placed in a comparator and the colour change in the tube containing the indicator is compared against a standard graduated disc. When the colours are matched a reading is obtained in parts per million of residual chlorine.

Any reading below 0.2 parts per million is considered unsatisfactory.

Where an unsatisfactory test is obtained the person in charge of the pool is told and action is taken to remedy the condition.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides for the granting of annual licences to persons keeping a pet shop and for the compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence. It prohibits the sale of pets in the streets and to children under the age of 12 years.

The number of licences in force at the end of the year was 9. During the year 57 visits have been made to premises concerned. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Licensing of Boarding-Out Establishments for Pet Animals.

Section 36 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1956 states:—

"As from the appointed day no person shall for gain provide accommodation for pet animals belonging to any person on any premises within the Borough unless he and those premises are registered by the Corporation." The section also provides for the making of bye-laws, for penalties for contravention, and for exemption from registration of certain premises. Bye-laws have been made and came into operation on the 1st January, 1958. These require suitable accommodation for pets, regular supply of food and drink, precautions to prevent the spread of infectious disease and precautions to be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

At the end of 1961 there were 7 registered premises, a decrease of 2 from 1960. During the year 34 visits were paid. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) ACT, 1913.

THE FABRICS (MISDESCRIPTION) REGULATIONS, 1959.

In the Act provision is made that it shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or expose, or have in his possession for sale any textile fabric either in the piece or made up into garments or in any other form to which is attributed expressly or inferentially the quality of non-inflammability or safety from fire or any such degree of non-inflammability or safety from fire by wording or marking, descriptive or otherwise upon the material; or upon any wrapper or band; or contained in any letterpress or wording referring to the material; or

by verbal representation at the time of sale unless such textile fabric conforms to standards of non-inflammability as may be prescribed by regulations. The Act also provides for penalties and for the person charged, in certain circumstances, to put the onus of the charge on a second person.

Two visits were paid to shops during the year under the Act. No breach of the regulations was discovered.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Milk Supply.
Ice Cream.
Food Inspection.
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.
Hawkers of Food.
Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.
Public Abattoir—Meat Inspection.
Unsound Food.
Sampling of Food.
Foreign Bodies in Food.
Borough Analyst's Report.
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

MILK SUPPLY

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

These regulations provide for the registration of dairy farms and of dairy farmers; the registration of dairies other than dairy farms and of distributors of milk, inspection and health of cattle; general provisions relating to buildings and water supplies; special provisions applicable to the production of milk and the treatment and handling of milk; provisions with regard to infection of milk; general provisions for protecting milk against contamination or infection; provisions relating to the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils, and appliances; the conveyance and distribution of milk; and for penalties for breaches of the Regulations.

It is the duty of the local authority to carry out the Regulations relating to the infection of milk and the remainder of the Regulations (except where they relate to dairy farms or to the registration of persons carrying on or proposing to carry on the trade of a dairy farmer).

The following table shows the number of sellers of milk in the Borough:—

			In the Borough	Coming into the Borough	Total
Dairymen and Distributors	..	..	281*	8	289
Dairies	..	..	9	—	9
Shops selling bottled milk	..	..	290	—	290

* This figure includes 226 selling from shops.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) (No. 3) Order, 1953, which applies to the County Borough of Huddersfield amongst other districts, came into operation on the 1st January, 1954. Under this Order the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are applicable to the Borough and all persons retailing milk therein must sell such milk under a special designation whether or not the premises from which the milk is sold are situate in or out of the Borough.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

These regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, with the major portion coming into force on the 1st January, 1961. They replace and consolidate and amend previous regulations. Provision is made for the granting of licences by the Food and Drugs Authority for the area in which the premises are situated or from which the milk is sold. Such a dealer's licence no longer restricts sales to the area of the licensing authority and therefore supplementary licences are now discontinued.

A new form of licence, a "dealer's (pre-packed) licence" is introduced. This permits the sale of all three kinds of designated milk, where the milk is obtained by the dealer in pre packed containers. In addition, a licence will remain in force for periods of five years from the 1st January, 1961.

The regulations also provide for provisions as to sampling. The methylene blue test for tuberculin tested milk and pasteurised milk has been modified and a new phosphatase test for pasteurised milk prescribed. The designations "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" still continue to be used.

Licences in force in the Borough are:-

Dealers (Pastnerisers') Licence. This authorises the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in relation to milk which has been pasteurised by the dealer in premises in the area of the licensing authority.

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licence. This authorises the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in relation to milk which is obtained by the dealer as "Tuberculin Tested" from premises in respect of which a licence authorising the use of the designation in relation to it is in force.

Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licence. This authorises the use of the special designations "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" in relation to milk obtained by the dealer pre-packed from premises in respect of which a licence authorising the use of the designation is in force or is pasteurised or sterilised by the dealer.

The following licences were in force at 31st December, 1961:-

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	..	..	..	..	1
Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences					
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised, Sterilised	..	..	..	..	87
Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	25
Tuberculin Tested, Sterilised	..	..	..	..	4
Sterilised, Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	3
Tuberculin Tested	..	..	..	..	8
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	5
Sterilised	..	..	..	..	215

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised).

Where milk in relation to which the special designation "Pasteurised" may be used was, immediately before pasteurisation, milk in relation to which the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" may be used, any person holding licences authorising him to use the special designations "Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised" may use in relation to such milk the designation "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)".

The method of pasteurisation at the dairy licensed to use the special designation "Pasteurised" is by the High Temperature Short Time Process. In addition to the examination of samples by this Department, there is a well equipped laboratory on the pasteurising premises in which samples of milk, before and after treatment, are frequently examined by the proprietors. Any cause for criticism is rectified on the matter being pointed out to the Management.

Milk supplied to Schools.

All schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are supplied with pasteurised milk.

Samples of all milk sold in the Borough, including milk supplied to schools, are obtained regularly by the Health Department for examination and prescribed tests.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory Methylene Blue Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory	Number Examined Tubercle Bacilli	Number Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage Containing Tubercle Bacilli	Number Examined for Brucella Abortus	Number Containing Brucella Abortus	Percentage Containing Brucella Abortus
1. RAW MILK											
A. TUBERCULIN TESTED											
1. Produced in the Borough	47	45	95.74	2	4.26	45	—	—	20	2	10.00
2. Produced out of the Borough	28	24	85.71	4	14.29	23	—	—	9	5	55.56
TOTALS	75	69	92.00	6	8.00	68	—	—	29	7	24.14

Designation of Milk	Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Percentage Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory							Turbidity Test	Percentage
				Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage		
2. HEAT TREATED												
A. PASTEURISED												
1. Processed in the Borough	73	63	86.30	10	13.70	10	—	13.70	—	—	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	3	3	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)												
1. Processed in the Borough	44	39	88.63	5	11.37	5	—	11.37	—	—	—	—
2. Processed out of the Borough	4	4	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. STERILISED												
1. Processed out of the Borough	2	2	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. SCHOOLS SUPPLY												
1. Pasteurised (Processed out of the Borough)	28	28	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	154	139	90.26	15	9.74	15	—	9.74	—	—	—	—

Biological Examination of Milk.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 provide for the service of appropriate (stoppage) notices by a Medical Officer of Health on the occupier of registered premises outside as well as inside his district. Such notices are served in respect of milk where the Medical Officer of Health has evidence that any person is suffering from a disease caused by the consumption of the milk or that the milk is infected with disease communicable to man. He may also serve a notice if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that any person is so suffering from illness or that the milk is so infected. Such stoppage notices provide for the heat treatment of infected milk.

Compensation is not payable if in fact disease was caused by the milk or that the milk was infected with disease communicable to man or that there was in fact reasonable grounds for the Medical Officer of Health's suspicion. Compensation is payable in all other circumstances where any person sustains any damage or loss by reason of a notice served, and is also payable if in any case the notice is not withdrawn or is allowed to lapse as soon as circumstances warrant such action.

During the year 2 samples of milk from herds in premises in the Borough and five samples of milk from herds in premises outside the Borough were reported upon as being infected with brucella abortus.

During the investigation of the 2 cases in the Borough, 94 samples of milk were obtained from individual cows. In one case the notice has been withdrawn on a report that the herd was free from infection, and in the second case a notice is still in force respecting the milk from an individual cow. In addition, a notice was served in respect of a cow which had been purchased and brought into premises in the Borough and which was known to be infected. This notice is still in force.

Concerning the notices served in respect of cows in premises outside the Borough, three notices have been withdrawn on a report that the herd was free from infection. In the two remaining cases one notice is still in force respecting the milk from 2 cows and one respecting the milk from 3 cows. In cases occurring outside the Borough sampling is carried out by the Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

These regulations came into operation on the 27th April, 1959. They provide for exemption from pasteurisation and sterilisation of certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make heat treatment unnecessary. They require the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream to be pasteurised by one of the three methods specified, or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. Provisions also make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice cream which has not been treated as the regulations specify or has been allowed to reach a temperature of 28° Fahrenheit without again being heat treated. They also allow of the manufacture of an ice cream by a "complete cold mix" method.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959 prescribe standards of composition of ice cream and introduce different standards of composition for dairy ice cream and milk ice. Alternative standards for certain descriptions of ice cream containing fruit pulp or fruit puree are also prescribed.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1959 prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice cream in such a manner as to suggest that it contains butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy industry unless it contains no fat other than milk (except as may be introduced by the use of specified ingredients). They permit the presence of skimmed milk solids if these are declared. They also impose requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice cream containing fat other than milk fat (apart from fat introduced as an ingredient).

Section 30 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953 extends the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 to include premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of any frozen liquid of the nature of a sweet or confection.

Number of premises registered for storage and sale	527
Number of premises registered for storage only	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale	24
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream and "lollies"	2
Number of premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of "lollies"	3
Manufacturers using heat treatment	9
Manufacturers using cold mix	5
Number registered not now manufacturing	15

For assessing the bacteriological cleanliness of ice cream, samples are examined by the methylene blue reduction test and according to the time taken to reduce the methylene blue, are placed in one of four provisional grades.

The number of samples examined was 97 of which 88 (90.72%) were satisfactory (grades 1 and 2) and 9 (9.28%) were unsatisfactory (grades 3 and 4).

FOOD INSPECTION

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

This Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1956. It consolidated previous Acts and is now the principal Act for controlling the composition, labelling, fitness and hygienic handling of food.

Regulations as to food hygiene, the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 came into operation on the 1st October, 1960. These consolidated and amended previous Food Hygiene Regulations. The regulations lay down requirements in respect of the cleanliness of premises and of the apparatus and equipment used; the hygienic handling of food; the cleanliness of personnel and action to be taken in case of certain infections; the construction of premises used for a food business and the maintenance and repair of the premises; sanitary conveniences, water supply and washing facilities and the temperature at which certain foods are to be kept in catering premises.

Bye-laws relating to the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air", adopted under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, still continue in operation. Their object is to secure the observance of clean conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food for human consumption.

Registered Food Premises.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16.

Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1953, Section 30. (extending Section 16 above respecting ice cream).

Premises for the manufacture and or sale of ice cream and or lollies	558
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16.	
Premises for the preparation of preserved foods	111
Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, Section 45	
Hawkers of Food and their Premises	27
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	
Dairies	9

The number and type of food premises in the Borough are as follows

Bakehouses	78
Butchers	166
Canteens and Kitchens	93
Chemists and Druggists	36
Clubs	110
Confectioners.. .. .	104
Fish, Fruit and Greengrocery	133
Fried Fish	115
Grocery	434
Ice Cream	11
Ice Cream Manufacturers including "lollies"	29
Mineral Water Manufacturers	3
Public Houses and Licensed Premises	181
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars	75
Sweets	225
Sweets, Wholesalers	11
Tripe and Tripe Manufacturers	5
Wines and Spirits	9
Wholesale Food Premises	11
Total	1,829

The following visits and inspections were made during the year

Bakehouses	165
Condensed Milk Regulations	468
Dairies and Milkshops	186
Food Hawkers Premises	104
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Premises	1,962
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Stalls	2,491
Labelling of Food Orders	832
Merchandise Marks Act	2,824
Restaurant Kitchens	162
School Kitchens	39
Slaughterhouses	1,002
Total	10,235

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

During the year a total of 4,453 inspections were made under these regulations.

The following is a summary of defects and breaches of Regulations found.

Food Premises

Accumulation of refuse	44
Clothing, Accommodation for	55
" Protective	14
" Dirty	8
Defective Walls, Floor, Ceiling	121
" Woodwork, etc.	25
Floor Covering Defective and/or worn	10
Food, Requiring Protection	68
" Wrapping of	4
Equipment, Defective	19
" Requiring Cleansing	28
Personal Cleanliness	8
Provision of First Aid Equipment	116
" " Hot Water Supply	87
" " Notice to Wash Hands	140

Food Premises

Provision of Sink	57
" " Soap, Towels, etc.	56
" " Wash Hand Basin	104
" " Water Supply	9
Requiring Cleansing/Decorating	154
" Lighting	22
" Ventilation	25
Storage of Food not Satisfactory	15
Smoking, etc.	17
Temperature of Foods	2
Towels Dirty	21
W.C.s Accomodation Insufficient	2
" Connecting directly with Food Premises	22
" Defective	27
" Requiring Cleansing	5
" Requiring Lighting	3

Stalls

Defective Woodwork, etc.	3
Food Requiring Protection	2
Provision of Covering	2
" " Name and Address	16
" " Hot Water Supply	6
" " Receptacles for Refuse	3
" " Sink	2
" " Soap, Towels, etc.	1
Requiring Cleansing	4

Vehicles

Clothing dirty	3
Provision of Covering	2
" " Floor Covering	3
" " Hot Water Supply	1
Requiring Cleansing/Decorating	4

Total	1,340
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Legal Proceedings.

There were two cases during the year for which it was considered that legal proceedings were warranted.

In the first case, a vendor was found to be hawking food and not being registered; also certain food hygiene regulations were not being complied with. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant was fined £1 for hawking food whilst not registered and £25 for non-compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, in respect of the non-provision of hot water, soap, towels, nail brush and sink or other facilities for washing equipment.

In the second case, it was found that nine of the food hygiene regulations were not being complied with. Most of the infringements were duplicated in two or more rooms. These included defective plaster work, no hot water, dirty walls, floors and ceilings, dirty equipment, unprotected food, no wash hand basin, soap and nail brush, no provision for the storage of clothes, no first-aid equipment and evidence of mice infestation. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined a total of £55. All the work required to make the premises comply with the regulations was subsequently carried out.

School Kitchens.

School kitchens are inspected periodically and any unsatisfactory conditions reported to the Education Authority.

39 inspections were made during the year and the conditions generally were satisfactory.

HAWKERS OF FOOD AND THEIR PREMISES

Section 45 of the Huddersfield Corporation Act, 1949, requires the registration of hawkers of food and their premises. At the end of the year the number of persons and premises registered was 27, there having been 5 new registrations and 21 discontinued during the year. The food mostly concerned is green-grocery. During the year 104 visits were paid to the premises. The conditions were satisfactory.

In addition to the above there were 7 registered hawkers of food coming into the Borough from premises outside the Borough. During the year 3 registrations were discontinued and there were 3 new registrations. In these cases the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the premises of the hawkers are situated is asked for his observations and necessary action.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Routine checks have been made to ensure compliance with the various Marking Orders made under this Act. Where contraventions were noted cautions were issued. Contraventions generally met with are the non-marking of imported apples and tomatoes. In no case was it thought necessary to institute legal proceedings.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR—MEAT INSPECTION

All slaughtering is carried out at the Public Abattoir with the exception of one private slaughterhouse used for the slaughter of horses for human consumption.

The carcasses and organs of all animals slaughtered are inspected at the time of slaughter by Public Health Inspectors who are certificated Meat and Food Inspectors.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage found to be diseased or unsound.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Horses at Horse Slaughter house	Totals
Number slaughtered	11,603	1,626	533	28,443	5	17,670	503	60,383
Number inspected	11,603	1,626	533	28,443	5	17,670	503	60,383
Tuberculosis								
Whole Carcases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Percentage	—	—	—	—	—	0.006	—	0.002
Parts	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
Organs	69	—	—	—	—	91	—	160
Percentage	0.603	—	—	—	—	0.538	—	0.273
Other Diseases								
Whole Carcases	—	17	16	9	—	39	5	86
Percentage	—	1.046	3.002	0.032	—	0.221	0.994	0.142
Parts	13	4	—	6	—	26	1	50
Organs	2,604	133	9	38	—	307	7	3,098
Percentage	0.226	8.426	1.689	0.148	—	1.885	1.590	5.132

All bovine animals were inspected for cysticercus bovis and 9 localised infections were found. The carcasses and organs were dealt with according to the recommendations contained in Memo. 3/Meat.

Diseases and conditions for which the carcasses and parts of carcasses were condemned.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses	Total
Abscesses		1				3	11		15
Bruising		3	1	3	3	2	15	1	28
Decomposition		3	3			2	2		10
Emaciation (Pathological)				1	1	1	1	1	5
Fevered				1	1		6	1	9
Immaturity					7				7
Johne's Disease				1					1
Joint Ill					3				3
Mastitis (Acute Septic)				1		1	1		3
Melanosis	1								1
Metritis, (Acute Septic)				1					1
Moribund						3	6		9
Necrosis				1					1
Oedema				7		1	7	2	17
Osteomyelitis							1		1
Pericarditis, (Acute Septic)				2					2
Peritonitis			1	1					2
Peritonitis (Acute Septic)				1			3		4
Pneumonia, (Acute Septic)				1		2	2		5
Pyæmia							3		3
Septicaemia							3		3
Stillborn					1				1
Swine Erysipelas							1		1
Swine Fever							3		3
Tuberculosis			1				5		6
Totals	1	7	6	21	16	15	70	5	141

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

None found during the year.

Tuberculosis in Poultry.

None found during the year.

Total Weights of Diseased and Unsound Meat and Offals.

Beef	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,245 lbs.
Veal	..	..	..	..	..	..	620 lbs.
Mutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	495 lbs.
Pork	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,082 lbs.
Horse flesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,415 lbs.
Offals	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,940 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Meat.

After having been treated with dye, condemned meat is sold to a private contractor who transports it in a marked and locked container to his works. The meat is digested into fertiliser and the fat extracted for industrial use.

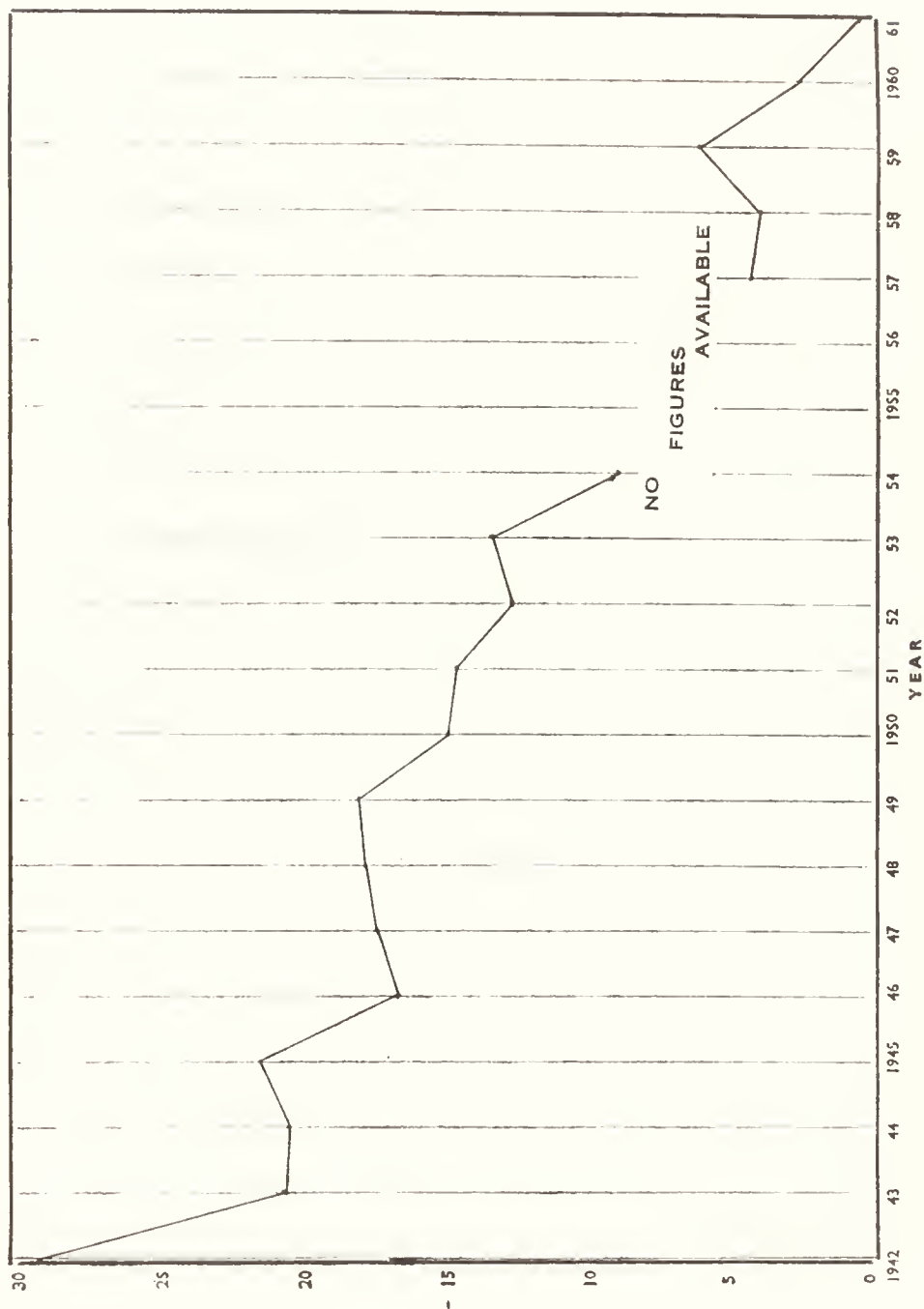
Knacker meat is sorted out and the best, having been stained is sold in a cat and dog meat shop. The remaining meat is dealt with as above.

Transport of Meat.

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir and also on those delivering to retail shops.

GRAPH SHOWING THE DECLINE IN THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN BOVINE ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOR

PERCENTAGE OF ALL
BOVINE ANIMALS
EITHER AFFECTED
WHOLLY OR IN PART
WITH
TUBERCULOSIS



Licensing of Slaughtermen.

Section 3, Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, provides that no animal shall be stunned or slaughtered in a slaughter house or knacker's yard by any person except in accordance with a licence granted by the local authority.

With the coming into operation of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, the local authority is empowered to grant a conditional licence to a person not previously having held a licence and whom it considers may not be sufficiently skilled in the slaughter of animals. The holder of such a licence can only slaughter under the supervision of a person holding a licence which is not subject to this condition.

Number of licences issued during the year	60
Number of conditional licences issued during the year	13

Knackers Yards.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 requires that these be subject to licensing and to regulations made under the Act.

There is one knacker's yard in the Borough. 238 visits have been paid to the premises during the year. No contravention was discovered.

OTHER FOODS FOUND UNSOUND AND UNWHOLESOME

Almonds	123	lbs.
Apples	80	lbs.
Bacon	111	lbs.
Beans	70	stones
Cabbages	24	crates
"	14	doz.
Cauliflowers	2	cwts. 1 qr.
"	52	stones
Cheese	7	lbs.
Cheese Fondue	14	ozs.
Corned Beef	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Croquets	8	doz.
Cucumbers	5	boxes
Custard Powder	123	tins
Dates	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Fish	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Ham	146	lbs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Ham cooked	17	lbs. 3 ozs.
Jars of food	25	
Kippers	15	lbs.
Margarine	22	lbs.
Peas	16	stones
Pig Kidneys	28	lbs.
Pig liver	42	lbs.
Pork	19	lbs.
Pork, roast	21	lbs.
Pork pies	2	
Potatoes	3	tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs.
Poultry	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Prawns	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	lbs.
Sausage	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	pkts.
"	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Sponge cake	17	pkts.
Sweets	13	items
Tinned Goods	6,910	
Tongue	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Water Cress	90	doz. bunches
Yams	1	ton 19 cwts. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Articles Analysed

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Almonds, Ground	..	..	..	8			
Analgesic Tablets	..	..	..	1			
Analgesic Effervescent tablets	..	..	..	1			
Arrowroot	..	..	..	2			
Aspirins	..	..	..	7			
Baby Mixture	..	..	..	1			
Baking Powder	..	..	..	7			
Barley Kernels	..	..	..	3			
Beef Spread	..	..	..	1			
Beef Suet, Shredded	..	..	..	3			
Beer							
Bitter	..	..	..	4			
Mild	..	..	..	4			
Bengers	..	..	..	1			
Bicarbonate of Soda	..	..	..	3			
Bilberry Tart	..	..	..	9	2		
Biscuits, Ginger	..	..	..			1	
Black Pudding	..	..	..	1			
Blackcurrant Pastilles	..	..	..	1			
Borax	..	..	..	2			
Bourn Vita	..	..	..	1			
Bread, Portion of White Loaf Sliced							1
Bread Crumbs	..	..	..	1			
Buttered Brazils	..	..	..	1			
Butter Sweets	..	..	..	4			
Cake Mix	..	..	..	1			
Cascara Sagrada	..	..	..	1			
Cascara Sagrada B.P. tablets	..	..	..	1			
Cherries, Glace	..	..	..	1			
Cherry Brandy Chocolates	..	..	..	1			
Chewing Gum	..	..	..	2			
Chicken Stuffing and Bread Sauce				1			
Chico	..	..	..	1			
Chocolate Butter (Flavoured) Dainties				1			
Chocolate Cake Covering	..	..	..	1			
Chocolate, Drinking	..	..	..	5			
Cinnamon, Ground	..	..	..	2			
Cocoa	..	..	..	9			
Coconut, Dessicated	..	..	..	4			
Codeine Tablets	..	..	..	3			
Coffee	..	..	..	7			
Coffee, Dandelion	..	..	..	1			
Coffee, Instant	..	..	..	3			
Cooking Oil	..	..	..	1			
Cornflower	..	..	..	4			
Custard Pie	..	..	..				1
Custard Powder	..	..	..	9	1	2	
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	3			
Epsom Salts	..	..	..	2			
Fever Mixture	..	..	..		2		
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	1			
Flour	..	..	..	1			
Flour, Self Raising	..	..	..	1			
Foam Crystals	..	..	..	1			
Frojets	..	..	..	1			
Froment	..	..	..	1			

				FORMAL		INFORMAL	
				Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Fruit Salts	2						
Fynnon Salts	3						
Ginger, Ground	4						
Grape Nuts	1						
Gravy Salt	2						
Halibut Oil Capsules	1						
Health Salts	1						
Herbs, Dried	8						
Horlicks	5						
Ice Cream	7						
Instant Whip	2						
Jelly	13						
Junipah Tablets	1						
Lemon Pie Filling	1						
Lentils, Split	1						
Liver Salts	1						
Macaroni	1						
Margarine	1						
Marzipan	1						
Marzipan Fruits	1						
Meat Pie	1						
Meat and Potato Pie	2						
Milk Bottle	—	—					1
Milk	85	3	4				1
Milk Hot	1						
Milk Food	1						
Milk Pudding Mix	1						
Mixed Spice	1						
Mustard	3						
Nescafe	3						
Nutmeg, Ground	3						
Ovaltine	4						
Pea Soup	1						
Pearl Barley	3						
Peel Mixed	4						
Pickling Spice	1						
Pepper	5						
Raspberry Crystals	1						
Rice	4						
Rice Crispies	1						
Rice, Ground	4						
Ricory	1						
Saccharine	3						
Sago	2						
Sago, Creamola	1						
Salt	4						
Sausage	3						
Semolina	3						
Soft Drinks	10						
Sugar	2		1				
Table Creams	1						
Tapioca	1						
Tea	20						
Vinegar, Malt	2	1					1
Wine	2						
	377	9	8				5

2. Details of action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst as unsatisfactory.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Proceedings
6	Bilberry Tart	The filling of the tart consists of a mixture of bilberry and apple in approximately equal proportions.	Case heard 20th March, 1961. Defendants fined £10.
8	Bilberry Tart	The filling of the tart consists of a mixture of bilberry and apple in approximately equal proportions	Case heard 20th March, 1961. Defendants fined £10
1	New Milk (Informal)	Contains at least 4.3% of extraneous water.	Formal sample taken, proved genuine.
96	Fever Mixture	Sample classed as irregular because of (a) the label does not state the date of the Pharmacopoeia and (b) the deficiency in nitric acid to the extent of 14%.	Further sample taken (No. 146)
4	Vinegar (Informal)	Contains only 3.0% of acetic acid and contains vinegar eels.	Formal sample taken (No. 113)
113	Vinegar	Contains only 2.73% of acetic acid and contains vinegar eels.	Case heard 30th June, 1961. Defendants fined £15 and £2 2s. 0d. costs.
123	Custard Powder	The sample contains a red dyestuff in contravention of the colouring matter in Food Regulations, 1957	Vendor interviewed by Chief Public Health Inspector. All stocks were immediately withdrawn from sale and surrendered as unfit and destroyed. Subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.
146	Fever Mixture	Sample classed as irregular because of (a) the label does not state the date of the Pharmacopoeia and (b) the deficiency in nitric acid to the extent of 5.8%.	Suppliers warned by Town Clerk.
197	New Milk	Deficient in fat by 4.3%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
199	New Milk	Deficient in fat by 3.0%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
5	Portion of White Loaf (Informal)	There are streaks and patches of brown in the slices of the loaf, they are due to pieces of brown bread which have intermixed with the dough of white bread. The whole loaf is edible but the sample is classed as irregular	Proprietor of bakery warned by Chief Public Health Inspector.

No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Proceedings
253	New Milk	Contains at least 3.7% of extraneous water and is also deficient in fat by 3.3%.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk. (Further sample proved genuine).
10	Milk Bottle (Informal)	Contains traces of lime.	Manager of dairy warned by Chief Public Health Inspector.
11	Custard Pie (Informal)	Insufficiently cooked.	Director of Bakery warned by Chief Public Health Inspector.

Extraneous Matter in Foods.

Fifteen complaints were received of food containing extraneous matter or considered by the complainant to be unfit for some other reason. The details of the complaints and subsequent action are as follows:-

1. Sale of tin of chicken fillets which was found to contain the body of a beetle. (Devil's Coach Horse, *Staphylinus Oleys* Mull). This tin was amongst a consignment which the wholesaler had received from abroad. A director of the firm concerned was interviewed and warned by the Chief Public Health Inspector. The matter was taken up by the firm with the export firm. The Veterinary Department of the country concerned were called in to investigate and they reported that "any efforts to find out how this insect could have slipped into the can have been in vain".

2. Sale of loaf containing the body of an insect, which was identified as a flour beetle. The director/bakery manager was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned. The matter was referred to the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the bakery is situated. He reported that generally speaking the bakehouse is quite well managed and maintained.

3. Sale of butter which was reported upon by the Public Analyst as being stained with moulds. As this butter had been in the possession of the purchaser for a week no further action was taken other than the examination of the stock of butter at the shop concerned. This was found to be satisfactory.

4. Sale of bun containing a nail. On inspection of the bakehouse concerned, the premises were found to be in a clean condition. The proprietor of the firm was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned.

5. Sale of butter which was mouldy. As the butter had been in the possession of the purchaser for over a week, no further action was taken other than the examination of the stock of butter at the shop from which it was purchased, and all butter in stock was found to be satisfactory.

6. Sale of egg and tomato sandwich containing a grub. This was identified as the larva of Chironomidae (midge) (it is not an insect associated with food). The manager of the shop was interviewed and the premises inspected. It was found that the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were being strictly observed and all reasonable procedures were being taken against foreign matter getting into such food.

7. Sale of chocolate bun containing a bristle from a brush. The director/manager was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned. His subsequent explanation as to how the bristle could have got into the bun was considered to be reasonable and one that could be accepted.

8. Sale of vinegar containing "thread like worms". The vinegar was examined by the Public Analyst and found to contain vinegar eels and also to be deficient in acetic acid. A formal sample was taken and this was also found to contain vinegar eels and to be deficient in acetic acid. Legal proceedings were instituted. The defendants were found guilty of an offence under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and fined £15 with £2 2s. 0d. costs.

9. Sale of loaf containing streaks of brown material. This was submitted for examination by the Public Analyst who reported that the patches of brown were due to pieces of brown dough which had been mixed with the dough of white bread. The loaf was classed as edible but irregular. The manager of the bakehouse was written to and advised to take all necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of this nature.

10. Information was received from a neighbouring authority that a complaint had been received of ground almonds having been purchased which contained maggots. The nuts were later found to be infested with "ptinus fur". It was reported that the ground almonds had been obtained from a wholesaler in this district. The premises were visited and the stocks examined, as a result of which 65 lbs. of ground almonds were surrendered as unfit for food.

11. Sale of custard pie containing some semi-solid substance in addition to custard. This was submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the pie though made from proper ingredients was "soggy" and this may well have been due to some accident in baking. He classed the sample as irregular. The bakery manager was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned.

12. Sale of loaf in which there was an irregular hole extending through several slices. The purchaser was of the opinion that the bread had been gnawed by rodents. There was no evidence of this. A director and the bakery manager of the firm were interviewed. They gave their opinion that the condition of the loaf was due to the dough having been "roughly handled" prior to baking. The bakehouse was inspected and no evidence of rats or mice were found.

13. Sale of fruit tarts which were found to be mouldy. The shop was visited and the confectionery examined, this was found satisfactory. The tarts were of old stock. The proprietor of the shop was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned.

14. Sale of bacon in early stage of decomposition. The shop was visited and the stock of bacon examined as a result of which 2 lbs. of bacon found to be in the early stage of decomposition was surrendered. The manager of the shop was interviewed by the Chief Public Health Inspector and warned.

15. A complaint was received of a loaf of bread supplied from a bakehouse in the Borough but purchased in the area of a neighbouring authority. The Public Analyst for that authority had reported that "On the slice examined there were visible dark streaks but the actual amount of foreign matter was too small to identify except that it had the general characteristics of dirty oil from some part of the machinery. I did not detect the presence of any paraffin". The bakehouse was inspected and the manager interviewed. The premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition and no clue could be discovered to account for the cause of the complaint.

A complaint was also received that chicken had been served in a restaurant which in fact was rabbit. The portion of "meat" which contained some bone was submitted to a biologist for examination. He gave his opinion that the "meat" was poultry.

During the year the attention of the Department was drawn to the similarity of a trade mark used for a detergent and for a soft drink. On consideration it was thought that this was a matter for the Board of Trade. Questions were raised in Parliament and the opinion appeared to be that nothing could be done to alter the trade marks. However, it has since been reported in the press that the soft drink manufacturers intend to cease the use of their trade mark as soon as their present stock of labels has been used.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

REPORT ON SAMPLES SUBMITTED.

RAYMOND MALLINDER, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst.

During the year 399 samples were submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

New Milk	..	..	..	..	..	77
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	..	7
Channel Islands Milk	..	..	..	..	..	9
Hot Milk	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Bottle	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Foods and Drugs	..	..	..	..	..	304

A very wide range of commodities was covered.

Fourteen samples were found to be irregular or adulterated, corresponding to 3.8% of the number of samples examined.

Milk. Four samples were unsatisfactory; one contained 4.3% of extraneous water, two were 3.0% and 4.0% deficient in fat, and one was adulterated with 3.7% extraneous water and there was also 3.3% deficient in fat.

Milk Bottle. A milk bottle was submitted for examination of a ridge of white deposit; this had passed through the washing machine without being dislodged. This material was found to be lime.

Bilberry Tarts. Two bilberry tarts were found to contain a mixture of bilberry and apple, and were adversely reported. Tarts from other sources, bought at the same time, were made with pure bilberries. It is important that confectioners describe their wares correctly.

Custard Pie. This sample was submitted because its crust was "soggy". Our analysis and examination proved that the ingredients were wholesome, but the pie had been insufficiently cooked; hence the complaint was justified.

Custard Powder. This sample had the usual yellowish tint, but examination of the dyes proved that it contained normal yellow colour plus a small quantity of red dye (Rhodamine B). This latter colour is not permitted by the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957, for the use in food.

Fever Mixture. Two samples of a proprietary brand of Fever Mixture were below the strength declared in nitric acid, which was the principal active ingredient. There were also irregularities in the wording of the label.

Sliced Loaf of White Bread. There were peculiar brown streaks appearing in the slices. These were found to consist of brown bread. It appeared that a few small pieces of the dough of the brown bread, had become mixed with a larger quantity of white dough. Although the loaf was wholesome, it had given rise to concern and was not what the purchaser demanded.

Vinegar. Two samples, the first informal, were obtained from the same cask. Both samples were below strength in acetic acid, and were also badly infested with "vinegar eels" small worm-like creatures.

The average results for the 81 genuine samples of New and Sterilised Milk were:-

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	3.79 per cent
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	8.78 per cent

The average results for the 9 samples of Channel Islands Milk were:-

Fat	..	..	..	..	..	4.70 per cent
Non Fatty Solids	..	..	..	..	..	9.27 per cent

All requisite samples were tested for preservatives and prohibited colouring matter

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

In connection with the inspection of premises and the granting of licences under this Order, the Chief Public Health Inspector and members of his staff have been appointed by the Watch Committee as Inspectors under the diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

During the year, 47 visits were paid to premises where boiling plants for waste foods are installed. No contraventions were discovered and conditions were satisfactory. At the end of the year there were 12 licensed premises in the Borough, 7 having been discontinued during the year and one new licence having been issued.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

27 samples were obtained during the year. Of these 11 were of feeding stuffs, (10 formal and one official sample) and 16 of fertilisers (4 formal and 12 informal).

In the case of feeding stuffs one unsatisfactory sample was obtained as a result of the official sample being found to be unsatisfactory. The result was referred to the authority of the area of production and as a result the firm undertook to amend the statutory statement.

There were 2 unsatisfactory formal samples of fertiliser and 3 unsatisfactory informal samples. In the case of the 2 unsatisfactory formal samples, in each instance the vendor was interviewed and he undertook to take the matter up with the manufacturer. In the case of the 3 unsatisfactory informal samples, one was referred to the authority of the area of production, and in the two remaining cases the vendor was interviewed and he undertook to take the matter up with the manufacturers.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

The poisons sold by persons whose names are on the list of sellers consists mainly of ammonia, phenol disinfectants and insecticides. The trades concerned are grocers, hardware dealers, hairdressers and agricultural suppliers.

At the end of the year the number on the list was 256 and the number of sellers whose names are recorded in a poison book (Sec. 18 (2) (b)) was 3.

There were 107 visits to premises during the year. No action was found to be necessary.

WATER SUPPLY

J. P. BEVERIDGE, ESQ., M. INST. C.E.
Engineer and Manager.

Water

The consumption of water during the year is shown in the following figures:—

For domestic purposes	30.52 gallons per head per day.
For trade purposes	19.74 „ „ „ „ „
Total	50.26 „ „ „ „ „

The figures show an increase of 1.27 gallons per head per day in Domestic supply, and an increase of 0.4 gallons per head per day in Trade supply on the consumption returns for 1960.

All water from impounding reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution, and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the pH of the water to between 7.5 and 8.5.

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows:

Sources	Treatment Plants
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir.	Blackmoorfoot North } Blackmoorfoot South }
Deerhill Reservoir	Deerhill.
Wessenden Old Reservoir	
Butterley Reservoir	
Blakeley Reservoir	Longwood
Longwood Reservoir	Cowlersley
Wessenden Head Reservoir	Scapegoat Hill
Deanhead Reservoir	Hill Top
Digley Reservoir	Holmbridge
Highmoor Reservoirs	Meltham

Chemical examination of all water is carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained.

Results expressed in parts per 100,000.

Date	Free Chlorine	Re-action pH	Chlorine as Chlorides	Nitrogen as Nitrates	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	Permanent Hardness	Temporary Hardness	Total Hardness	Lead
1961											
4 Jan.	0.02	7.4	1.25	Nil	0.018	0.036	0.038	1.45	1.60	3.05	Nil
29 Mar.	0.03	7.4	1.20	Nil	0.028	0.020	0.088	2.92	1.40	4.32	Nil
28 Jun.	0.02	8.5	1.20	0.05	0.026	0.022	0.045	3.00	1.20	4.20	Nil
4 Oct.	0.025	8.5	1.20	Nil	0.006	0.009	0.047	3.80	1.30	5.10	Nil

All samples are controlled by bacteriological examination and samples are taken from consumers' taps weekly.

Bacteriological samples during the year 478

Presumptive B. Coli in 100 ml.	Number	%
Negative	472	98.8
1.	2	0.4
2	3	0.6
3	0	0
Over 3	1	0.2

62 samples were taken in conjunction with the Health Department.

Number of houses supplied.

(a) Direct to house	65,706
(b) By means of standpipes	Nil
Population supplied	175,706

PUBLIC CLEANSING

W. PITCHFORTH, Esq.,
Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent.

The recruiting of suitable staff in sufficient numbers for refuse collection duties is still a major problem and as each year passes it is becoming much more apparent that white men are not prepared to perform this work, and we are compelled to employ an ever increasing number of coloured personnel and they now represent 41% of the total labour force engaged. With the exception of a very few, who are quite good, the ability of the majority of these men in performing these duties is rather poor. Language difficulties, coupled with their unfamiliarity with the town does not help and has added to the responsibilities of the chargehands, and it is very much to their credit that they have shown great patience in guiding and helping the coloured men to overcome these deficiencies. In spite of these difficulties, however, the average frequency of refuse removal showed an improvement on 1960, the respective frequencies being 10.75 days in 1960 and 9.98 days in 1961

The number of persons entering and leaving the department during the year was 233 in, 222 out. The working hours were reduced in January from 44 to 42 per week.

The rear loading vehicles of the "Fore and Aft" type, recently put into operation, continued to prove their worth where the journey from collection to disposal point is excessive.

Paper, textiles, ferrous and non-ferrous metals were salvaged and markets were available for their disposal throughout the year although prices showed a downward trend.

Waste paper sold in bales, mechanically pressed with a Powell machine of the straw baler type amounted to 1,423 tons 3 cwts.

Disposal of refuse was by controlled tipping on sites at Berry Brow, Deighton and Hillhouse and by the small incinerator at the Hillhouse Depot where market refuse, dead dogs and cats, etc., were disposed of.

Particulars of work performed during the year are as follows:-

Weight of refuse collected	40,646 tons, 16 cwts.
Number of cesspools emptied	5
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot	806 tons, 12 cwts.
Refuse tipped	39,111 tons, 6 cwts.
Dust bins collected	2,226,772
Privy middens emptied	692

Sanitary Accommodation.

Conversion to W.C. system from privies	4
Conversion to W.C. system from tubs	1
Conversions to tub system from privies	0
Number of tub closets (including buildings for housing chemical closets)	345
Number of tubs in use	354*
Number of dustbins in use	54,546
Number of privy middens	48

*This figure includes a number of "temporary" tubs issued to building sites (the remaining tubs and privy middens are all at properties scheduled for action under the Housing Acts, or in parts of the Borough where there is not sufficient water supply and sewer available).

SEWERAGE

A. L. PERCY, ESQ., B.SC., M.I.C.E., M.I. STRUCT. E., M.I.MUN.E., A.M.T.P.I.
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

1. Sewerage.

The following sewerage works were carried out or completed during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

The construction of 190 lineal yards of the Dalton Valley Sewer between Crossley Lane and Nettleton Road, Dalton.

The re-construction and enlargement of 560 lineal yards of foul water sewer at Lockwood Scar.

The re-construction of 274 lineal yards of defective stone walled sewers and the construction of 345 lineal yards of new foul water sewers within the area of the Inner Ring Road.

The re-construction and enlargement of 60 lineal yards of foul water sewer at Pottery Street to allow housing development to proceed in the area.

The construction of 1,263 lineal yards of foul water sewers at Salendine Nook, Standiforth, Bank End Lane, Templar Drive and Northgate, Almondbury to allow housing development to proceed in these areas

The construction of 230 lineal yards of surface water sewers at Fern Lea, Lindley and Briar Lane, Birchcliffe, to enable development to proceed on the separate system of drainage in these areas.

The re-construction and enlargement of 40 lineal yards of foul water sewer at Little Carr Green Lane, Dalton.

The trapping of 350 no. untrapped street gullies.

The total length of sewer laid during the year was 2,962 lineal yards.

2. Sewage Disposal Works Extensions.

The work on the construction of additional biological filters is now approximately 75% completed, approximately £590,000 having been spent on the site to date. Further works for improving the arrangements for sewage treatment are being designed.

3. Street Cleansing.

The following street scavenging works were carried out:-

No. of street gullies cleansed	..	..	..	121,211
Miles of road travelled by Mechanical Sweepers	..	..	..	17,678
Loads of refuse collected	..	..	..	2,684
Number of Men engaged in hand scavenging	..	..	..	50

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

H. H. GOLDTHORPE, ESQ., DÉS.SC., B.SC., A.R.I.C., F.INST.S.P.

Chemist and Manager.

During the year ending 31st December, 1961, the following amounts of sewage, trade waste, infiltration and storm water have been received at the Deighton Works for treatment:-

Main Leeds Road Sewer	..	..	..	5,464,658,500 gallons
Chemical Trade Sewer	..	..	..	2,306,614,400 gallons
Total flow	..	..	..	7,771,272,900 gallons

The amounts of sludge and solid matter removed from the tanks during the year were as follows:-

					tons
Catch Pit	..	..	..	..	1,018
Detritus Tanks	..	..	..	..	18,273
Sedimentation Tanks	..	..	..	..	36,248
Chemical Sedimentation Tanks	..	..	..	..	65,219
Humus Tanks	..	..	..	..	17,544
Total					138,402

The pressure filtration plants at Deighton and on the new site at Bradley have produced the following amounts of press cake:-

Site	Source of Cake	Presses Made	Tons of Cake
Deighton	Domestic and Textile Sludges	1,375	5,844
Bradley	Chemical Sludge	1,645	7,194
Bradley	Biological Sludge	447	1,900

During the year 419 tons of grease and 4,922 tons of fertilisers have been sold as by-products

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH

N. HOLGATE, ESQ., M.N.A.B.S.

Baths Superintendent.

Cambridge Road Baths.

This establishment comprises of two swimming baths, ladies and gents slipper baths, gents shower baths, ladies and gents foam baths, a small cafe and an establishment laundry.

The large bath, now well known to viewers of B.B.C. Grandstand, is 100ft. x 35ft. and open for public bathing throughout the year. The small bath is reserved for schools, clubs, advanced classes, and special adult "learn to swim" classes.

The water in both baths is constantly circulated, filtered and chlorinated, and the temperature kept at 80°F.

Ramsden Street Baths.

This swimming bath is reserved during normal school hours exclusively for schools and during the evening for swimming clubs.

This establishment, whilst much older than Cambridge Road, is nevertheless kept up to the necessary standard of purity by modern equipment.

General.

During the past year January 1st to December 31st, 1961, 231,484 public bathers were admitted and 125,000 children attended in organised classes. The Corporation, in order to encourage school children to swim, issue free passes to all children attending Borough Schools who pass the Bronze Medallion of the Royal Life Saving Society. In 1961, 160 passes were issued.

The attendances of old age pensioners to take advantage of the free bathing facilities increases each year. The department is happy to welcome these older people and looks forward to serving more in the next year.

The interest shown by the Corporation is indicated by the fact that the Borough Architect has been instructed to draw up sketch plans for a new establishment to replace Ramsden Street Baths, which will, with the progress of redevelopment, be demolished.

It is pleasing to note that the attendance of adults and family parties to the baths has shown a decisive increase, young and old alike can, and do, enjoy this pleasant form of active recreation.

INDEX

A

Abattoir, Public	124, 125, 126
Accidents	18
Air Raid Shelters	112
Alcoholic Clinic	83
Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906	107
Ambulance Service	53, 54
Analgesia	39, 41
Analyst, Public	133
Animals—Diseases of	134
Ante Natal Care	25
Ante Natal Clinics	25, 28
Anti-Smoking Clinic	28
Area Comparability Factors	17
Area of County Borough	14
Atmospheric Pollution	93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107

B

Bacteriological Examinations	77, 78, 79, 80, 118
Baths, Public	114, 138
B.C.G. Vaccination	69
Beaumont Park Paddling Pool	115
Bed Bugs—Eradication	107
Births	14, 15, 42
Brackenhall Clinic	28
Bronchitis	16, 18
Brook House	60
Bug Infested Homes	107
Bye-Laws and Regulations	88, 89, 90

C

Cambridge Road Baths	114, 138
Canal Boats	93
Cancer	16, 17, 18
Carcases, Inspection of	124, 125
Care and Aftercare	25
Care of Mothers and Young Children	25
Care of Premature Infants	25, 26
Care of Unmarried Mothers	27
Central Midwives Board - Notifications	40
Centre, Occupation	61
Chest Clinic	71
Child Minders	74
Child Welfare	30
Child Welfare Clinic	28, 29
Children, Neglected	34
Children under Five Years—Visits	43, 44
Chiropody	81, 82
Cinemas	113
Clean Air Act	93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107
Clearance Areas	110, 111
Cleansing Public	135, 136
Clinics	25, 28, 29, 35, 36, 45, 71
Clinics, Immunisation	45
Committees	2, 34
Common Lodging Houses	88
Condemned Meat	124, 125
Convalescent Treatment	52
Conveniences, Public Sanitary	112, 113
Co-ordinating Committee	34
Crematorium	76

D

Day Centre, Mental Defectives..	60
Day Nurseries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72, 73
Diabetics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44, 46, 52
Deaths and Death Rate ..	..	..	..	..	14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	..	..
Dental Service .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37, 38
Diphtheria, Immunisation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
District Midwifery Service ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39, 40, 41
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Drainage and Sewerage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65

E

Education-Health	52
Emergency Cases—Midwifery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Employment, State of .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Environmental Hygiene and Sanitation ..	..	..	..	..	84, 85, 86, 87, 88	..	..
Examinations—Medical—Staff of Corporation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Expectant Mothers—Visits .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44

F

Fabrics (Misdescription) Act and Regulations	115, 116
Factories Acts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91, 92
Family Planning.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27, 28
Fairs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
Fernside Paddling Pool .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Flushing of Drains .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Food Condemned .. ..	..	..	..	..	125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132	..	..
Food and Drugs Act .. ..	..	..	..	..	121, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133	..	..
Food Hawkers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Food Hygiene .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122, 123
Food Inspection .. ..	..	..	..	..	116, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134	..	..
Food Poisoning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Food Premises .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Foods Welfare .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35, 36
Foreign Bodies in Food.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131, 132

G

Geriatrics	43, 44
Grants, Voluntary Organisations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Greenhead Clinic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Greenhead Park Paddling Pool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
Grove Place Clinic .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28

H

Hairdressers	89
Hawkers of Food.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Health Education .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Health Visiting .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43, 44
Heart Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16, 18
Home Confinements .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Home Help Service .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58, 59
Home Help Service—Maternity Patients ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58, 59
Home Help Service—T.B. Patients ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58, 59
Home Nursing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46, 47, 48
Home Safety .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Home Work .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Hospitals .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64, 66
Houses, Inhabited .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
House Let-in-Lodgings .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Housing .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	108, 109, 110, 111	..
Huddersfield Mission .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Huddersfield Moral Welfare Association ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

P

Paddling Pools	115
Perinatal Mortality Rate	14, 42
Pet Animals Act.. .. .	115
Pharmacy and Poisons Act	134
Physiotherapy Clinic	29
Pneumonia	65
Poliomyelitis	52, 65
Poliomyelitis Clinic	28
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	50
Population	14, 15
Poultry - Tuberculosis	125
Premature Infants	25, 26
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	84, 85
Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care	52
Private Midwives	41
Public Abattoir	124, 125, 126
Public Analyst	133
Public Baths	114, 138
Public Cleansing	135, 136
Publicity	52
Public Sanitary Conveniences	12, 112, 113
Puerperal Pyrexia	42

R

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	111
Rainfall	21, 22
Ramsden Street Baths	114, 138
Rateable Value	14
Rats and Mice Destruction	111
Ravensknowle Park Paddling Pool	115
Recuperative Holidays	52
Refuse, Collection and Disposal	135
Refuse Tips	90
Relaxation Classes	28
Removal Officer	68
Respiratory Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	18

S

St. Katharine's Hostel	27
Salendine Nook Schools' Bath	114
Salmonella Infections	65, 77, 78, 79, 80
Sanitary Conveniences—Public	12, 112, 113
Scarleigh	61
Scarlet Fever	65
Schools	111, 114
School Kitchens	123
Sewage Treatment and Disposal	137
Sewerage	136, 137
Sewerage and Drainage	136, 137
Sex Education	52
Shelter, Air Raid.. .. .	112
Shops' Act	93
Skin Clinic	29
Slaughter of Animals Act	127
Slaughterhouses	127
Slaughtering	127
Slum Clearance	110, 111
Smallpox, Vaccination	51
Smoke Abatement	93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107
Smoke Control Areas	95
Smoke Observations	95
Smoking—Anti-Clinic	28

Southfield Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Special Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3, 4, 5, 6
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14, 31
Street Cleansing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Sunshine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Swimming Baths, Public	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114, 138
Swimming Baths, Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114

T

Temperature	22
Tetanus immunisation	49
Theatres	113
Three Year Old Children	31, 32, 33
Training School—Midwifery	39
Tuberculosis	69, 70, 71
Tuberculosis in Poultry	125
Tuberculosis Order	125
Tuberculous Meningitis	69
Typhoid Fever	66, 67

U

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Unemployment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Unmarried Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	27

V

Vaccinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49, 50, 51
Vaccinations, Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 50
Vaccinations, Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 49, 51
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 18
Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55, 56, 57
Visiting, Health	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 43, 44
Vital Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14, 15, 30

W

Wards—Infant Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Wards—Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	113, 114, 115, 134, 135		
Welfare Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	35, 36
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Whooping Cough Immunisation	..	..	..	..	..	..	49



